

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

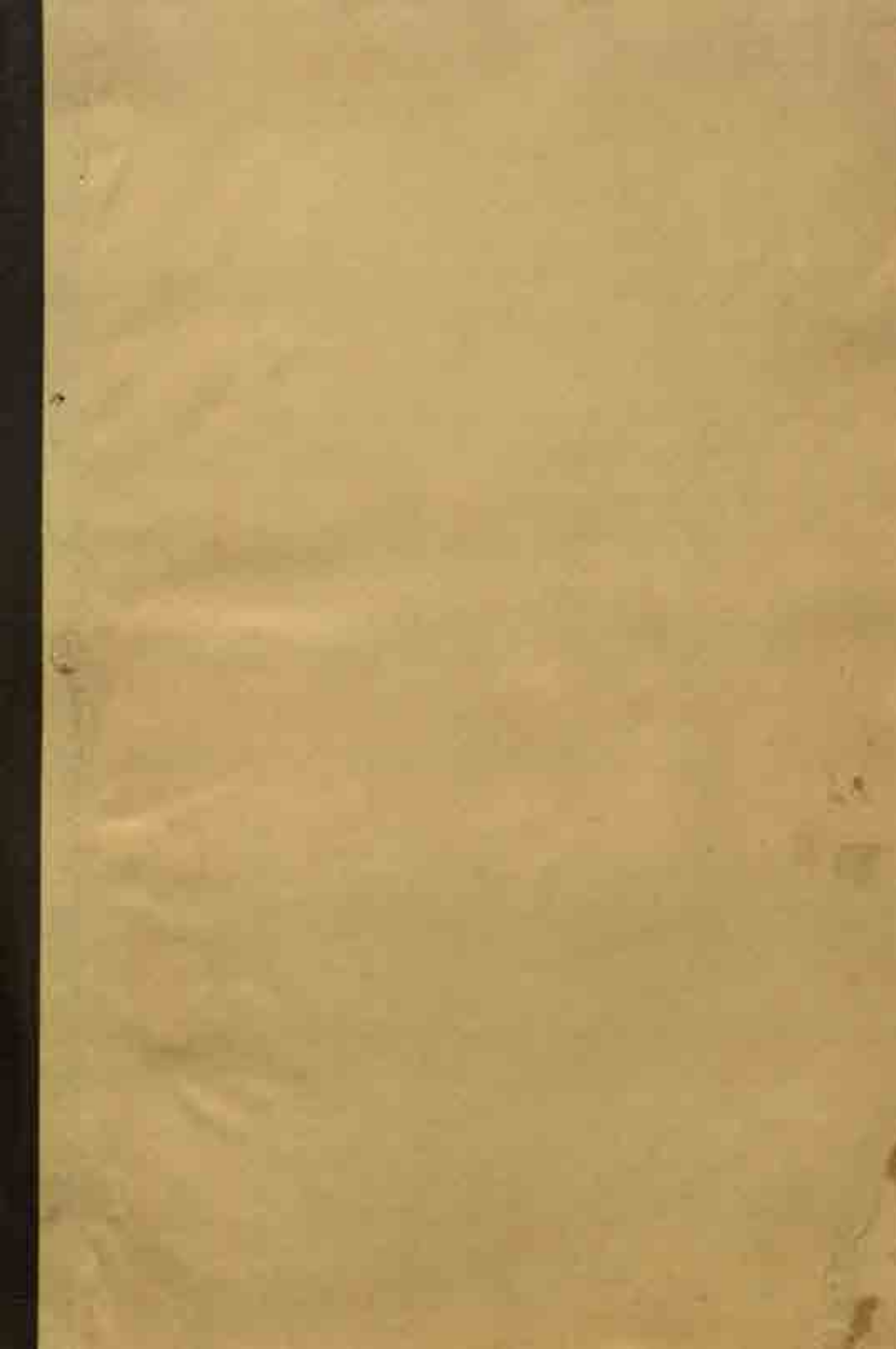
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GAZETTEER

OF THE

AMBALA DISTRICT.

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1883-4.



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PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; while Section A of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon the Settlement Reports of the district by Messrs. Wynyard and Melvill.

The reports in question were written about 1855, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older Settlement Reports, afford very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the settlement operations now in progress are complete, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Messrs. Macnabb, Frizelle, Kensington and Douie, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though compiled by the Editor, has been prepared for and passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.—THE DISTRICT...	PAGE.
A.—DESCRIPTIVE	1
B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA	11
II.—HISTORY	14
III.—THE PEOPLE	25
A.—STATISTICAL	25
B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE	30
C.—TRIKER, CARIER AND LEADING FAMILIES	38
D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TRIBES	41
IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	47
A.—AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	47
B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE	51
C.—PAPER, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS	54
V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE	58
VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS	66
APPENDIX	78
STATISTICAL TABLES (INDEX ON PAGE II).	

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT.

Section A.—Descriptive—

General description	PAGE.
Physical features—Nature of the soil, scenery, &c.	1
Nature of the soil, scenery, &c.—River system	2
River system—The Ghaggar	3
The Saranauti	4
The Saranauti—The Chitang	5
The Chitang—The Tugri—The Bahli—The Nakti—The Markanda	6
The Markanda—The Begu—The Kuthala—The Sushis—The Sugh	7
Rau—The Badhi Rau—The Landra—The Jalai Devi Rau	8
The Sowanwali—The Rau—The Pathra—The Rakshi—The	
Somli—The Uari—The Sula	9
The Sula—The Jami—Canals—Rainfall, temperature, and climate	10
Rainfall, temperature, and climate—Climate	11

Section B.—Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Geology—Minerals	11
Minerals—Wild animals: sport	12
Trees	13

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY.

Early history	14
Early history—Later Hin in period	15
Later Hin in period—The Sikhs	16
The Sikhs	17
The introduction of British rule—The Mutiny	18
The Mutiny—Famines	22
Famines—Formation of the district—District Officers	23
District Officers—Development since annexation	24

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Section A.—Statistical—

Distribution of population—Migration and birth-place of population ...	23
Migration and birth-place of population—Increase and decrease of population ...	26
Increase and decrease of population—Births and deaths ...	27
Births and deaths—Age, sex, and civil condition ...	28
Age, sex, and civil condition—Infantiles—European and Eurasian population ...	29
European and Eurasian population ...	30

Section B.—Social and Religious Life—

Villages—Houses and domestic life ...	30
Houses and domestic life—Dress—Food of the people ...	31
Food of the people—General statistics and distribution of religions ...	32
General statistics and distribution of religions—Religious sects and institutions—Fairs and religious gatherings ...	33
Fairs and religious gatherings—Language—Education ...	34
Education—Character, disposition, and physique of the people ...	37

Section C.—Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families—

Poverty or wealth of the people—Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes ...	38
Jats and Rajputs—Jats—Rajputs—Brahmins ...	39
Gujars—Pathans—Leading families ...	40

Section D.—Village Communities and Tenures—

Village tenures—Village officers—Proprietary tenures— <i>Talukdari</i> tenures ...	41
<i>Talukdari</i> tenures— <i>Thakdars</i> tenure ...	42
The <i>Chakdars</i> tenure—Riparian custom ...	43
Riparian custom—Tenants and rent—Agricultural labourers ...	44
Petty village grantees—Poverty or wealth of the proprietors ...	45
Poverty or wealth of the proprietors ...	46

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Section A.—Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live Stock—

General statistics of agriculture—General standard of agricultural practice—The seasons: Rainfall—Irrigation ...	47
Irrigation—Agricultural implements and appliances—Manure and rotation of crops ...	48
Manure and rotation of crops—Principal staples—Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains ...	49
Arboriculture and forests—Kalehar Forest—Jagadhri plantation (reserve)—Live stock ...	50
Live stock ...	51

Section B.—Occupations, Industries and Commerce—

Government breeding operations—Lairs—Occupations of the people ...	51
Principal industries and manufactures—Terra-cotta—Basket work—Cotton prints—Brass-ware—Shahabad industries—Musical instruments—Paper lace ...	52
Course and nature of trade ...	53

Section C.—Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications—

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest—Labour—Weights and measures ...	54
Weights and measures—Communications, Telegraph, Post ...	55
Roads	56
Roads—Telegraph—Post	57

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Executive and Judicial—Criminal, Police and Gaols ...	58
Criminal, Police and Gaols—Revenue, taxation and registration ...	59
Revenue, taxation, and registration—Settlements of land revenue ...	60
Settlements of land revenue—Statistics of land revenue ...	61
Statistics of land revenue—Installments and cesses—Distribution rule— Government lands, forests, &c.—Assignments of land revenue— Education—Government Wards' Institute, Ambala city ...	62
Government Wards' Institute, Ambala city—Medical—Ambala Leprosy Asylum	63
Ecclesiastical—Troops and cantonments—Head-quarters of other departments	64
Head-quarters of other departments—Installments of land revenue and cesses	65

CHAPTER VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

General statistics of towns—Ambala town. Description ...	66
Ambala town. Description—History—Taxation, trade, &c. ...	67
Taxation, trade, &c.—Institutions—Population and vital statistics ...	68
Population and vital statistics—Kharai town—Jagadhri town ...	69
Jagadhri town—Baria town	70
Baria town—Sadhaura town	71
Sadhaura town—Shahabad town	72
Shahabad town—Thanesar town	73
Thanesar town—Rashtar town—Lahna town	74
Pilova town—Ropar town	75
Ropar town—Mani Majra	76
Mani Majra	77

APPENDIX.

The Kutāhā pargana	78-81
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Table No. I., showing LEADING STATISTICS.

T		Districts.							
		Detail of Tahsils.							
	District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Amritsar.	Khanna.	Jangladesh.	Sardulgarh.	Pipli.	Hissar.	
Total square miles (1861)	—	2,270	306	306	357	429	745	277	
Cultivable square miles (1878)	—	1,467	197	209	230	262	265	196	
Cultivable square miles (1879)	—	402	50	28	114	21	261	17	
Unpopulated square miles (1879)	—	271	11	20	25	7	174	24	
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	—	1,201	207	200	253	220	286	211	
Amount cultivated in value (1880 to 1879)	—	22.0	97.2	20.1	40.0	40.2	25.6	27.9	
Sum of cultivated system and villages (1881)	—	2,240	289	371	379	391	403	301	
Total population (1881)	—	7,007,251	2,018,677	2,072,801	2,030,040	1,450,024	2,000,341	1,24,300	
Male population (1881)	—	3,900,021	1,129,014	1,209,093	1,113,020	721,920	1,041,308	1,14,077	
Female population (1881)	—	3,100,230	67,668	8,695	10,771	10,710	27,173	10,223	
Total population per square mile (1881)	—	315	402	430	430	300	268	337	
Male population per square mile (1881)	—	304	416	447	387	314	244	320	
Males (1881)	—	3,900,021	1,129,014	1,209,093	1,113,020	721,920	1,041,308	1,14,077	
Males (1881)	—	3,900,021	1,129,014	1,209,093	1,113,020	721,920	1,041,308	1,14,077	
Males (1881)	—	3,900,021	1,129,014	1,209,093	1,113,020	721,920	1,041,308	1,14,077	
Males (1881)	—	3,900,021	1,129,014	1,209,093	1,113,020	721,920	1,041,308	1,14,077	
Average annual Total Revenue (1877 to 1881)*	—	7,85,388	1,17,170	1,24,000	1,10,724	1,00,001	1,06,924	1,01,200	
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)†	—	1,112,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* Fixed, fluctuating, and Miscellaneous.

† Land, Tehsils, Local rates, Fodder, and Manure.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

The Ambala district is the southern-most of the three districts of the Ambala division, and lies between north latitude $29^{\circ}49'$ and $30^{\circ}46'$ and east longitude $76^{\circ}26'$ and $77^{\circ}39'$. It occupies the angle where the Siwaliks meet the Jammu, and stretches westwards under the former, and southwards along the latter. Its greatest length from north-west to south-east is 92 miles, and its breadth at the widest part 67 miles. It is bounded on the north-east by the Himalayas, among which lie the Simla Hill States, on the south-east by the Jammu, which separates it from the Saharunpur district of the North-Western Provinces, on the south by the district of Karnal, on the west by the Native State of Patiala and the Ludhiana district, and on the north-west by the Sutlej. These boundaries, however, include the greater portion of the territory belonging to the Native State of Kalsia, which lies scattered about among the British villages. It is divided into six *tahsils*, of which those of Pipli and Ambala include all the south-eastern portion of the district, while Jagadhri, Narasingarh, Khurar, and Ropar lie under the hills in that order from east to west. The *tahsils* are further sub-divided into *parganahs* as follows:—Ambala into Ambala and Mnlams; Jagadhri, into Jagadhri, Mustafabad, and Khizrabad; Ropar, into Ropar and Morinda; Khurar, into Khurar and Moharikpur; Narasingarh, into Narasingarh, Sadhaura, and Kutaha; and Pipli, into Thanesar, Shahabad, and Ladwa.

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

General description.

Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsils* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains five towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:—Ambala, 67,463; Jagadhri, 12,300; Sadhaura, 10,794; Ropar, 10,326; Shahabad, 10,218. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Ambala on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and at about the centre of the district. Ambala stands 19th in order of area and 1st in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2.41 per cent. of the total area, 5.66 per cent. of

Town.	N. Lat. Tuls.	E. Long. Tuls.	Feet above sea-level.
Ambala	30°11'	76°22'	302
Kharar	30°45'	76°41'	304
Jagadhri	30°15'	77°21'	314
Narasingarh	30°28'	77°10'	1,200*
Ropar	30°28'	76°34'	300*
Thanesar	30°10'	76°52'	310*
Shahabad	30°10'	76°52'	300*

* Approximate.

the total population, and 5.75 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

Physical features.

A strip of Patiala territory jutting into the district from the south-west, separates it into two uneven halves, which are connected only by a neck of land immediately below the hills, not more than two miles wide at its narrowest point. Of these two portions, the southern is the larger, and has the shape of an irregular square, two sides of which rest upon the Jammā and the Himalayas respectively. The northern and smaller portion stretches north-west along the face of the hills as far as the Sutlaj. Towards the Himalayas the portion is comparatively straight, the first slope of the hills marking throughout the greater part of the district's length the border of British territory, beyond which lies the independent State of Nāhan or Sarmaar; at two points only does the district extend into the hills; once at its eastern extremity upon the Jammā, and again nearly opposite its narrowest point, about midway between the Jammā and the Sutlaj. The eastern projection into the hills is a tract of a few square miles only, but is valuable for the *silt* timber, with which it is thickly grown. The other hill tract, known as the *Morni ilāka* of the *Kutāba parganah*, is 97 square miles in extent. It differs so completely from the remainder of the district, as well physically as in its history and the races of its inhabitants, that the account of it requires to be kept quite separate from that of the district at large. It is printed, therefore, in the form of a separate appendix to this volume. Below the hills, the face of the country assumes immediately the appearance, to the eye, of a perfectly level plain. It has, however, a uniform slope towards the south-west, and near the hills its surface is broken at short intervals by the beds of mountain torrents. These form the most characteristic feature in the physical aspect of the country.

Nature of the soil,
country, &c.

The aspect of the country is pleasing, undulating near the hills, then stretching away into the central plains. It is well wooded throughout, especially in the south, where fine mango groves abound. The neighbourhood of the hills, and the moisture imparted by the passage of the numerous hill torrents, give an air of freshness, almost of prettiness, to what would otherwise be a level and uninteresting plain. The Himalayas, in clear weather, are visible from all parts of the district. The whole surface of the country is alluvial, the only distinction being between more ancient and more modern deposits. The high ground which occupies the heart of the district is technically known as *binger*; the low lying alluvial soil of modern growth is called, in distinction, *khāder*. Of one or other of these kinds is the whole district made up. The formation of the alluvial deposits has been thus described:

"The flat country of the *Doab* and *Anbāla* has undoubtedly all, or nearly all, been formed by the silting up of the rivers, which, rushing down from the hills, leave year after year a deposit in their beds, until the beds become too shallow to hold the flood. This then spreads over the country, leaving a deposit throughout its course, until it finds some lower level, through which it works a channel, and for a time leaves its own course entirely. The old shallow bed is ploughed up and cultivated, until after years or centuries the water returns to what has again become the lower level of the country."

The *bhangar* tract, *par excellence*, of the southern portion of the district, is that which lies between the Sombli and the Markanda, and is drained by the Chatang and Sarasuti. Towards the east it ends abruptly in the high bank of the Jamna; to the west it slopes gently away in the direction of the Ghaggar and the plain in which lies the city and cantonments of Ambala.

In the northern part of the district, beyond the line marked by the Ghaggar, spurs of the Himalayas project further into the plains. Below them the country is rich and well wooded, mostly a level plain even up to their very feet; and though, like the southern portion, it is intersected by mountain torrents, yet these flow, for the most part, in deep channels, and their influence does not extend beyond their immediate limits. They deposit no silt near the hills, and the country, as a natural consequence, is slightly lower than it is to the south of the Ghaggar. The soil too of this portion of the district is much less mixed with sand, and consists, for the most part, of a loamy mould. But the water lying deep, the country is dry, and on this account less fertile than are other tracts, which to all appearance have a poorer soil. In the *khader* land, near the hills, water is so close to the surface that it can be obtained in the river beds by merely scratching away a little of the earth. But, generally speaking, in *khader* land, the depth of water below the surface varies from 6 to 20 feet. In such soil the spring harvest is generally grown independent of artificial irrigation. The wells are worked by a rude Persian-wheel or by the hand lever. They are, however, but little used in comparison with those on the higher or *bhangar* lands, where there exists a more constant necessity for irrigation. In some parts of the *bhangar* land, water is hardly obtainable at all for irrigation, and in the parts most remote from the hills many villages do not possess a well, even for drinking purposes, but depend entirely for their water supply on the surface drainage collected in tanks. The general depth below the surface in *bhangar* land varies from 30 to 60 feet, and though the water is abundant, the labour of raising it is great.

The general character of the hill streams, which have already been alluded to as a prominent feature of the district, is that of broad sandy courses, scarcely below the surface of the country, and varying in breadth from a hundred yards to upwards of a mile, dry during the great part of the year, but pouring down a formidable body of water in rainy weather. This character they maintain for a distance, on the average, of 20 miles below the hills. They then gradually tan into sluggish docile streams, with well-defined clay banks, and a volume which is much diminished, as well by irrigation as by absorption in the sand. Eventually all, or almost all, the streams that leave the hills between the Sutlej and the Jamna unite in the Ghaggar. This from the commencement is the most important of them all, and is the only one which contains a flow of water throughout the year. Passing the confines of the district, it flows on

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

Nature of the soil,
scenery, &c.

River system.

Chapter I. A.
Descriptive.
River system.

through Patiāla and Sirsā, and finally loses itself in the rainless sands of Rājputāna. Two streams, the Sirsā *nadi* and the smaller stream from Vahakund, are perennial, and fall into the Sutlej at about 5 and 11 miles above Ropar respectively. The waters of the Sirsā *nadi* are utilized to turn flour mills. The other streams, without exception, dry up shortly after the cessation of the rains, or, at best, retain water only in a few unconnected pools. In some places their beds are ploughed up for the spring harvest, so that their track is hardly distinguishable from the surrounding fields, until, on the commencement of the rains, they swell again into formidable torrents. The local name for these torrents is *ram*. In the northern part of the district, the river beds are deeper and less sandy than in the south. A short account is given below of the most important.

The Ghaggar.

The Ghaggar rises in the territory of Nāhan or Sarmaur, and, passing through the Kutāba *pargana*, leaves the hills a few miles above the town of Mani Mājra. It skirts the border of the Khurur *tahsil* for a few miles, and then crosses the district at its narrowest point. Thence it passes on into Patiāla territory, but again touches the border of the district, a short distance to the west of the city of Ambāla. Near Mani Mājra it is largely used for irrigation, the water being drawn off by means of artificial cuts, or *kāls*. The bed is stony for a few miles below the hills, but soon becomes a wide tract of sand. The upper portion of the course contains water throughout the year, a foot deep in summer, but reaching six feet in the rains. The greater part of it, however, is drawn off for irrigation in the first few miles of its course, and in dry weather but little escapes for use lower down. When in flood, the current is too dangerous for boats, but, except on rare occasions, the stream is always fordable. The Ambāla and Simla road crosses it by a ford about half way between Kāika and Ambāla, and the mails are, during the rains, carried over on elephants. Immediately after heavy rain, delay is often experienced, but the water quickly subsides sufficiently to allow of fording. The use of the Ghaggar water either for drinking or for irrigation is most prejudicial to health, causing fever, spleen, and goitre. The Settlement Officer of the district, speaking of the tract which it waters, says:—

"These villages are frightfully under-populated. There are but few wells, and the Ghaggar water is drunk. Fever is extensively prevalent, as is proved by the distended spleen of almost every third man. Ask a man to run a few hundred yards alongside of your horse, and he is immediately stopped by a coughing fit; whereas a Jāt, living out of the influence of irrigation, will run a couple of miles with the greatest ease. Goitre (called *gillorh*) is very prevalent; and it is by no means uncommon to find four, five or six *cripples* (called *jaygar*) of deformed minds and bodies in a single village. Families die out in the fourth generation. There is not a man in the *chak* who can boast of a residence of more than three generations. * * * In fact, it is only the prospect of obtaining numerous out-farms to their labour that induces men to settle here."

The area irrigated by the Ghaggar in this district amounts in all to nearly 19,000 acres.

The Sarasuti is the ancient Saraswati, famous in annals of early Brahminical history. It rises in the low hills just beyond the border of the district in Sarmaur, and emerges into the plains at Ad Badri, a place esteemed sacred by all Hindûs. A short distance below the hills a branch stream connects it with the Sonih, and a mile or two further, near the village of Chalmur, it disappears for a time in the sand, but, percolating underground, re-emerges about three miles further south, at the village of Bhawanpur. At Bâlehappur, again disappearing below the surface, it is apparently lost in the Chhanga. At Para Khara, however, it again reappears, and flows onwards in a south-westerly direction until at Unai, near Pohowa, it is joined by the Mârkanâ. Crossing Karnâl, the united river, bearing still the name of Sarasuti, enters Patâlâ territory and ultimately joins the Ghaggar. In ancient times the Ghaggar, below this junction, appears to have borne the name of its tributary, the Sarasuti, and, undiminished in those days by irrigation near the hills, poured down a considerable volume of water across the Râjputâna plains, and debouched into the Indus below the junction of the Panjâb rivers. Its bed can be still traced as far as Mirgach in Bahawalpur, but its water penetrates no further than Bhatner in Râjputâna.

Much has been written as to the desiccation of the Sarasuti, which is thus represented in ancient times to have been an important river. The phenomenon, however, seems amply explained by the supposition made above, that anciently the Ghaggar was considered an affluent of the Sarasuti, instead of the Sarasuti of the Ghaggar, and that when ancient writers speak of the Sarasuti, they include under that name the united Ghaggar and Sarasuti. If the possibility of this be granted, the failure in the water supply is easily accounted for by the greater volume of water now drawn off for irrigation, and by the silting up of the river beds caused by the dams employed to divert the water over the fields. It is impossible to suppose that the supply of water in the sources has permanently decreased. This varies from year to year with the rainfall, and there is no reason for supposing that the rainfall is less now than it used to be. There is no mystery about the matter. The Ghaggar, it must be remembered, would, if it and its tributaries were left to themselves, receive the whole drainage of the lower Himalayas between the Jâmna and the Sutlej, and this is quite sufficient to provide water during the rains for a considerable river. At the present time, in parts of the course of the various streams, every village has dams, which, however small individually, carry off in the aggregate an enormous volume of water, quite sufficient to affect the lower parts of the stream. Nor is this the only result of this system of damming back the water for purposes of irrigation. Not only is water drawn off, but the flow of the water which escapes is impeded. This leads to increased absorption in the soil, and increased deposit of silt. And thus, year by year, the power

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

The Sarasuti.

Chapter I. A.
Descriptive.
The Saraswati.

of the streams to sweep away obstacles becomes less, while the obstacles themselves become more formidable. There can be no doubt that the process of desiccation of the lower parts of the Ambala streams will go on and increase until the introduction of a new and improved method of utilizing their waters. In the Ambala district the bed of the Saraswati is for the most part well defined, but expands, here and there, into a broad belt of sand. It never contains more than two feet of water, and is dry for eight months in the year, water remaining only in occasional parts or in spots where it is dammed up to provide bathing places for pilgrims. General Cunningham, in his Archaeological Report for 1863-64, gives the following account of the river :—

"The Saraswati, in Sanskrit *Saraswati*, is too well known to require more than a mere notice. Its name is derived from *Sara*, a 'lake or pool,' and *vati*, 'like,' meaning the 'river of lakes or pools,' a character which it still bears, as it partially dries up early in the year, and becomes a mere succession of pools without any visible stream. The Brâhmanes have cleverly taken advantage of these pools, to each of which they have attached a legend with its accompanying shrine. Thus, along the bank of the Saraswati to the north of Thânesar, from *Badon Jalak* on the east to *Anja Ghat* on the west, a distance of only five miles, there are no less than 34 shrines, or seven shrines in one mile, or a shrine at every 250 yards. Of these the most celebrated is the *Kale Prithia*, or *Gangaprieth*, in which the Ganges herself is said to have bathed to get rid of the load of sin with which the people had defiled her waters. Another famous place is the *Shikhandipeth*, where *Yama Raja* dedicated a shrine to *Siva*, under the name of *Shikha*. According to the legend, the leprous *Raja Ben*, whose name I have found as widely diffused as those of the Pândus themselves, while travelling in a *doli* was set down by the bearers on the bank of the Saraswati. A dog crossed the river and stopped near the *doli* to shake himself, when some water was sprinkled on the Raja, who was astonished on seeing that each spot thus wetted immediately became whole. He at once plunged into the stream and came out entirely cleansed from his leprosy. These two legends are alone sufficient to account for the deeply-rooted belief of the people in the purifying quality of the waters of the Saraswati. Some places refer to the destruction of the Kshatriyas by Parson-Râma, and other spots are dedicated to the story of the Pândus, such as *Kelichikassa* and *Ashipur*. In the first of these places the water of the river was changed to milk (*akshara*) for the use of the wretched Pândas, and in the other their bones (*asthi*) were collected together in a heap. In A.D. 634 these bones were shown to the Chinese pilgrim, Hwen Thsang, who records that they were of very large size. All my enquiries for them were fruitless, but the site of *Ashipur* is still pointed out in the plain to the west of the city towards *Anja Ghat*."

The Hindû tradition attached to the disappearance of the river in the sand is as follows. Saraswati was the daughter of Mahâdeo; but her father one day, in a fit of drunkenness, approaching with intent to violate her modesty; she fled, and in her flight, whenever she saw her pursuer gaining, she dived under ground, re-emerging a few miles further on. The river sprang up in her track, and where she disappeared in order to commemorate her exploit, there the river also to this day dives under ground.

The Chatang.

The Chatang rises in the plains a few miles to the south-east of the Saraswati, and the two streams run parallel to each other

until the point of their secret junction. From this point the bed of the Chatang strikes more to the south and runs for some distance parallel with the Jannā; then, turning westward, it passes in the direction of Hānsi and Hisār. In this part of its course, its bed is utilized for the Hisār branch of the Western Jannā canal. Traces of its bed are visible as far as the Ghaggar, which it used to join some miles below Bhatner.

The Tāngri rises in the hills of Katāliā, and flowing in a southerly direction as far as Panjokhra, a village about five miles north-east of Ambala, there separates into two main channels, which still keep a southerly course, running one on either side of the cantonment of Ambala. Each branch, after passing Ambala, again subdivides, and the whole is finally lost in the sand near Thol and other villages, about 15 miles south-west of Ambala. The banks of the main stream and of the eastern branch are high and steep. The bed is sandy throughout, dry except in the rains, when the water attains a depth of 12 feet. The adjacent lands are sandy, no islands are formed, nor is the current dangerous. The river deposits large quantities of sand. It is usually fordable throughout its whole length except when heavy floods come down. These, however, continue only for a few hours at a time. The water of the western branch, which has sloping banks and an ill-defined channel, spreads over the neighbouring fields on both sides, fertilising a considerable tract. The Grand Trunk Road crosses the Tāngri by a masonry bridge.

The Bahālī is a kindred stream, so connected with the Tāngri that the two may be almost considered as branches of one river. They form one stream at Boh, a village adjoining the Ambala cantonments on the north. Formerly they used to inundate the cantonments, but their floods are now shut out by a permanent dam, which turns nearly all the water of the Tāngri into the bed of the Bahālī and completely protects the cantonments. At Shāhpur, on the Grand Trunk Road, the river is joined by the Umri, and all three have thenceforward one channel.

The Sādhanawāla *rae*, otherwise known as the Nakti or Sādādhieni *uadi*. This stream is formed a little above the town of Sādhanā, by the confluence of the Sūkār, Fandi, and Khandā torrents. It joins the Mārkaṇḍa about 13 miles below the hills.

The Mārkaṇḍa, which rises in the Nahan hills, receives the Run *uadi* at a short distance within the district, and the Sādhanawāla as above noted. It is further swelled, about 6 miles lower down, by the Hegnā and ultimately joins the Saraswati, a few miles beyond the border of the district, near Pohnwa. The Mārkaṇḍa is the principal drain of this part of the country. It is a dangerous and treacherous stream, and rises suddenly from rain in the hills, when the water comes down with a rushing noise, like a wall or a wave of the sea, sweeping all before it; then, running off, leaves the river bed a quick-sand,

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

The Chatang.

The Tāngri.

The Bahālī.

The Nakti.

The Mārkaṇḍa.

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

The Mārkaṇḍa.

except only at the regular beaten fords. The deposit left by this river is very valuable, and the best sugar-cane in the district is grown in land flooded by it and the Sādhaura *nadi*. But this benefit is in a measure neutralized by the sand, which in dry weather drifts eastward from it, bearing destruction to cultivated lands and at times burying whole villages. The floods, too, have severely damaged or entirely swept away many large villages. The river is, therefore, but a doubtful blessing to the neighbourhood.

The Beguā.

The Beguā, a wide torrent, having two sources in Kutāha and Sarmaur, emerges into the plains near the village of Fatahgarh, and flowing almost due south through the *pargana*s of Naraingarh, Sādhaura, and Malāna, falls into the Mārkaṇḍa at Ahimur Majra. The banks are shelving and the land adjacent sandy. Like the Mārkaṇḍa, it is subject to sudden and violent floods, and on subsiding, leaves a valuable deposit of alluvial soil. It is dry three months in the year. Its greatest depth in the rainy season is four feet, and it is fordable nearly everywhere.

The Kushalla.

The Kushalla is a small stream coming from the direction of Kālā, and joining the Ghaggar at Chandi. Its banks are abrupt and its bed sandy.

The Sukhiā.

The Sukhiā, called also the Sukhā, is a broad stream rising near Pinjaur, which after a course of 15 miles in a southern direction, falls into the Ghaggar at Mahārikpur. It has abrupt banks and a pebbly bed. It is of little use for irrigation, but a few villages derive a fluctuating supply of water from it. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but, except near springs, is dry at other times. It is always fordable.

The Sugh *run*.

The Sugh *run* flows from the Siwālīks in two branches which unite at Bhadal, and the combined stream reaches the Sutlaj two miles below Ropar.

The Budhi *run*.

The Khinrābādwalī *nadi*, called also Budhi *run*, leaves the hills near Mirzāpur, and, flowing in a westerly direction for about 20 miles, loses itself near Bairāmpur. Its banks are abrupt near the hills, but become shelving farther to the west. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but is generally dry.

The Landra.

The Landra rises near Parch, in the Mani Majra *pargana*, and flows south-east, under the name of the Patiala *run*, through the territory and town of Patiala, until it finally joins the Ghaggar. It has no defined channel, but spreads over the fields with a sandy bed. Its depth in the rains is three feet.

The Jainti Devi *run*.

The Khānpur, called also *run* Jainti Devi, rises in the hills and flows by Kharar. It receives the Choyā *nadi* near Sarhind. The banks are sometimes steep, sometimes shelving. The bed is sandy and contains four feet of water in the rains. The Choyā arises from surface drainage near Sarāna, and flows by Sangatpura between Khant and Morinda, and thence into Patiala territory.

The Siwānwālī rises near Siwān, and flows into the Sutlaj nine miles below Ropar. It is of the same character as the last, and carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Run rises in Sarmaur, flows southward, and carries a large body of water into the Mārkaṇḍa at Dumānwāla. Its bed is stony, with banks abrupt and well defined. Its depth of water in the rains is three feet.

The Pathrāla, known in the hills as Roti Rāu rises on the border of Sarmaur, and, after a course of 20 miles due south, discharges its waters into the Western Jamnā Canal near Dādūpur. It carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Rākshī is a small stream rising in the plains at Dharmkot near Bīlāspur. It flows south-west by Jagadhri, and joins the Chatang near Lāḍwa. Its course is through a well-defined clay bed, with steep banks, and it carries four feet of water in rainy seasons.

The Sombh, a broad hill torrent, rises in Sarmaur, and takes a southerly course between the Pathrāla and Sarasuti and nearly parallel to both. After a course of 25 miles, it discharges its waters into the Western Jamnā Canal at Dādūpur. The bed is a mass of sand with sloping banks, so that the river is constantly changing its course. Dry during nine months of the year, it carries four feet of water during the rains. Its floods are exceedingly rapid and violent, but quickly drain off. They are most beneficial to the country on its banks.

The Umri, or Shāhsādpurwālī nālī, is formed of water collected in the plains during the rainy season. It begins at Rataur, and flowing south-west by Shāhsādpur and Majra, joins the Bahāli, or Tāngri, at Shāhpur on the Grand Trunk Road. It spreads wide over the country, and, in places, leaves a rich deposit of good soil.

The Sutlaj has a front towards the district of about 45 miles. It first touches its border just below Kīratpur, and, from this point as far as Ropar, flows southwards, forming the boundary between the districts of Ambala and Hoshiarpur. Opposite Ropar, having cleared the end of the Siwālī range in Hoshiarpur, the river sweeps round in a semi-circle, and from this point flows due west still forming the boundary of the district. Above Ropar, the bed is rough and full of boulders, rapid and dangerous for navigation. Below, the boulders give place to sand, and the stream becomes smooth and navigable. The average depth of water is, in the cold weather, 10 feet, in the summer 15, and during the rains as much as 20. The action of the river is capricious; flowing through a wide bed, the deep stream one year is on the west side, another on the east; and the area of villages upon its banks is modified every year. Its tendency at present is to encroach eastward. Both banks of the river are abrupt, so as to prevent the use of the water to any great extent for irrigation purposes. Below the bank, however, on the Ambala side, is a belt of

Chapter I. A. Descriptive.

The Siwānwālī.
The Run

The Pathrāla

The Rākshī.

The Sombh.

The Umri

The Sutla

Chapter I. A.**Descriptive.****The Sutlej.**

alluvial soil, richly cultivated, and the most productive tract in the district. Fordable in some places during the cold weather, the river is crossed by ferries which are noticed in Chapter V. Large quantities of timber are rafted down the Sutlej from the hills, and there is an important timber depôt on its banks at Ropar. Boats are used in the part of the river which washes this district, only for ferrying passengers and goods from side to side. They are flat-bottomed, and from 36 to 40 feet in length by 9 or 10 feet broad. They have a capacity of 150 to 250 man's burden, and are capable of carrying from 50 to 100 passengers. This river, as well as the Jamma, is navigable by such boats at all seasons of the year. A few individuals obtain a livelihood by fishing in the Sutlej and the Jamma. Weighted nets are used for this purpose.

The Jamma.

The Jamma finally leaves the hills at a place called Hathni Kund, formerly the site of the upper head of the Western Jamma Canal. On the eastern, or Saharanpur side, the hills terminate some 3½ miles higher up the river. On either side, immediately below the debouch of the river from the hills, old channels, known as Bádhi Jamma, diverge from the present bed, and, running nearly parallel to it, rejoin it, the eastern branch at about 21 miles, the western at about 17 miles, below Hathni Kund. They are dry when the river is low, but carry a considerable volume of water in time of flood, derived both from the main Jamma and from hill torrents which fall into them. The bed of the Bádhi Jamma on the Ambála side is almost on the same level as that of the main river. Above it, to the west, rises the high bank which marks the limit of the river's valley. This bank is abrupt and well defined, near the hills as much as 100 feet in height, but rapidly sloping down till it ranges from 10 to 12 feet. The interval between the old and new beds is scarcely above the flood level of the river, and is intersected everywhere by cross channels, some of which are permanently dry, while others contain water during the rains. The river beds, both old and new, are formed, to a distance of ½th mile below Hathni Kund, of boulders brought down from the hills, and even below this point boulders, cropping out here and there, cause rapids in the stream. They are replaced by shingle, which at the 15th mile below the hills disappears in sand, and it is not till this point is reached that the river becomes uniformly smooth. It is navigable, however, by country boats to within a short distance of Hathni Kund. The average fall below Hathni Kund is about 1 in 344. The river is crossed by the iron railway bridge, and by a bridge of boats opposite Jagadhri.

Canals.

A detailed description of the canals of the Ambála district has been furnished by the Canal Department and is published at length in the provincial volume of the Gazetteer.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Table No. III. shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for

each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA. and IIIB.

Fever is most prevalent in the *Piplitahill*, but is common everywhere. The returns show it to be the only

regularly recurring cause of serious mortality. Goitre is very common on the banks of the Ghaggar. Blindness is extremely prevalent, the rate being higher in this district than in any other.

In the town of Ropar alone a list is given by the Deputy Commissioner of 77 cases of blindness out of a population of 8,700. Of the 77 cases, 17 are the result of small-pox, 29 of ophthalmia, 31 of other causes. Only two are recorded as born blind. Of the whole, 11 are reported curable, and probably the mass of cases, where blindness is the result of ophthalmia, might have been relieved if treated in time. Unfortunately, though there are competent surgeons at the dispensaries, they are not supplied with the necessary instruments. The terrible ravages of blindness will be fully brought out by a comparison with European statistics. In England, by the census of 1861, the proportion was 1 in 1,037, which was far higher than in most continental countries. The highest proportion in Europe is that of Norway, where it is 1 in 540. Infirmities are discussed in Chapter III., page 29. Tables Nos. XI., XIIA., XIB., and XLIV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at pages 27 and 28 for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

Chapter I. B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Disease.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published in *extenso* in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer* series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Gold is said to be found in minute quantities among the sand washed down by some of the streams in the *Kharar taluk*. The only mineral product of any practical importance is lime. Large quantities of lime-stone are brought down by the streams from the hills, and form deposits which are collected and burnt

Geology.

Minerals.

Chapter I. B.
Geology, Fauna
and Flora.

Minerals.

Wild animals :
sport.

for lime. The kilns are erected in the lower hills, where wood and stone are abundant. They are made of a cylindrical shape like a well, about 10 or 12 feet in diameter and the same in height; and there are two openings or valves to each furnace. The kiln is then charged with fuel consisting of green wood, the stone to be calcined is heaped on the top, and the whole is ignited and burns for 36 hours. The stone is thrown on to the kiln little by little. In four days the whole cools, and the stone is found to be calcined and of a white colour. It is then slaked by throwing water on it, and the result is lime in powder. In some places the kiln consists merely of a hole dug in the ground.

This district is considered to be among the best in the Punjab for sport of several kinds. Game may be readily found in every part of it, but is especially plentiful in the neighbourhood of Kalesar, in the jungles of the Pipli *tahsil* north of Thanesar, and the Morni forest of Kutaha. Tigers even are found in the lower ranges of the Siwálk hills. Leopards and wolves are common in the same locality; while, more to the west and north, at and near Morni in Kutaha, bears are very numerous. Hyenas and wolves are only too common everywhere, the latter being frequently killed within a mile of Ambála city. Of the deer tribe, the district contains no fewer than seven different kinds. *Sámsar* are as great a plague to the Kutaha hill villages as are black-back in the plains. Along the hills, *chital* are found in fine herds, as well as numbers of *kikar* or barking deer. *Ropar*, in the north, has its speciality in *chakára* or ravine deer, and the thick *dhák* jungles of Pipli and Thanesar swarm with *nalgái* and *párho*, or hog deer. The common antelope affords excellent sport everywhere, but especially in the Ambála and Jagadhri *tahsils*. There are plenty of pig along the hills and in Pipli; but the nature of the ground is against hunting them on horseback. Small game shooting is not remarkably good. Black partridges are plentiful enough in the Pipli *dhák* jungles, and grey partridges and hares are always to be shot in the fields; but, except in the *khádar* between the Sarhind Canal and the Sutlaj from the 12th to the 15th mile of the canal, there is little or no snipe or duck shooting, owing to the scarcity of water. The quail shooting in March is excellent; and along the foot of the hills, but more specially at Morni, there is remarkably good pheasant and jungle-fowl shooting.

As to fishing, *mákhár* abound both in the Sutlaj and the Western Jamna Canal. At times, when the canal is low, fine fish of this species have been shot with the rifle.

The natives occasionally catch quail with nets, and adjutants with strings, in which their feet are entangled. Deer are shot by native *shikáris* in large numbers. They stalk them with consummate skill, and, using a charge of slugs, seldom fail to bag their game.

Rewards are given for killing wild animals as follows: for a tiger, leopard or panther, Rs. 15; for tiger, leopard or panther cubs, Rs. 3; for a wolf, Rs. 5; for wolf cub, Re. 1. Four tigers

were destroyed in 1865, and two in 1870. During the last five years rewards to the amount of Rs. 620 have been given for the destruction of 2 tigers, 16 leopards, 1 bear, 136 wolves, and 271 snakes.

The mango, common in the southern portion of the district, and especially fine in the neighbourhood of the canal, is not found north of Ambala except in the Ropar and Kharrar tahsils. In the south, fine groves of mangoes form striking objects in the scenery of the district, and are moreover a considerable source of income to the landowner. The commonest timber tree in the district is the *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*), which grows almost everywhere in great abundance. The other indigenous trees are the *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *sisu* (*Acacia sirissa*), *bil* (mulberry), *ail* (*Vatica robusta*), *Bargat* (*Ficus ladan*), *simhal* (*Bombax pentaphyll*), *farsh* (*Tamarix orientalis*), and *dhak* (*Butea frondosa*). The *ail* is found only in the Siwaliks.

In parts the growth of trees, especially of the *dhak* and *ail*, becomes so thick as to deserve the name of forest. Such parts as those of the Chhachhra near Thanesar, covering 57,000 acres, of Morni in Kutaha, covering 62,000 acres, and of Kalesar on the border of Sarmaur (Nahan), covering 14,000 acres, are cases in point. In the *purana* of Ladhwa there are 64,788 acres of *dhak* forest, and in that of Shahabad, 35,926 acres. Both these tracts are in the *Pipl* tahsil, and not far from Thanesar. The Chhachhra jungle is formed exclusively of *dhak* trees, the Morni jungle of rough scrub with a few bamboos and *chil* (*Pinus longifolia*). The Kalesar forest is the most important, being composed of *ail* trees and yielding valuable timber. It lies on the banks of the Jamna, and, extending up the slopes of the Siwalik range, juts into Sarmaur. It is under the care of the Forest Department. There was formerly another considerable forest tract near the Sutlaj, called Bir Gura, which was the hunting ground of the Sodhi Sardars; but on the confiscation of the Sodhi estates for misconduct, in 1846, the forest was apportioned to the neighbouring villages, and the greater part has now been brought under cultivation. The forests proper are described in Chapter IV. (Section A).

The only jungle produce requiring mention is that of the *dhak* *kikar* trees. The *dhak* flowers yield a yellow dye; and a gum, which exudes from the bark, is collected by the poorer classes, chiefly by Parbhis from across the Jamna, who rent from the owners the right to tap the trees, and forms an article of their daily diet. The timber of the *dhak* stands long exposure to water without rotting; the *unshuk* of wells and also wooden cylinders put in when a well is breaking down are often made of it. Its wood is excellent fuel. The outer fibres of the root are used to cover the rope (lao) of a *chara* well to prevent friction. Its leaves are a favourite fodder for buffaloes. In hot seasons the fruit of the *kikar* (*Capparis aplylla*) is collected in great quantities by the poorer classes for food. This tree fruits twice in a dry season, and is a valuable resource in drought. Its fruit is also used as a pickle. The tree is abundant in the stiff soil of the *urdak*.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Early history

The antiquities and ancient history of Ambála, and especially of the Kurukshetrá or battle-field of the Pándavas and Kauravas and of the numerous traditions connected with it that centre in Thánesar, have been discussed very fully by General Cunningham in his *Archæological Survey Reports* I., 245; II., 212-231; XIV., 72-106. Ambála and its neighbourhood are intimately connected with the earliest dawn of Indian history. The strip of country included between the Saraswati and Drishadvati (the Sarasuti and the Ghaggar) is the "Holy Land" of the Hindu faith, the first permanent home of Aryans in India, and the spot in which their religion took shape. Hence the sanctity, even in modern times, of the waters of the Saraswati, which attracts worshippers from all parts of India, even from Orissa and remote portions of Bengal. The towns of Thánesar and Pihowa are the chief centres of attraction, but its whole bank is lined with shrines. At Thánesar as many as 100,000 persons have been known, even of late years, to assemble on the occasion of an eclipse; and a tank, filled from the Sarasuti, is yearly bathed in by double or treble that number. Nor has subsequent history failed to supply food to keep alive the associations of remote antiquity. Thánesar and its neighbourhood, the Kurukshetrá, teem with traditions of the great conflict of the Pándavas and Kauravas, and this fact, without doubt, has done much to stir up in the Hindu mind a lively desire to visit the sacred spots. The *Mahábhárata*, recording as it does the exploits of these heroes of antiquity, has exercised, and still does exercise, an unbounded influence over the masses of the people. It is always in their thoughts, and such religious ideas as they have are drawn exclusively from its pages. The scenes therefore whereon the great drama was played out, cannot fail to interest and attract them. Modern rules of sanitation have done much to render unpopular the fairs at which pilgrims congregate, and the numbers have of late years undoubtedly fallen off. It is probable, however, that only idle lookers-on will be deterred by such measures, and Thánesar will always continue to be a resort of the faithful from all parts of India.*

The name Kurukshetrá, or "field of Kuru," is derived from Kuru, father of Sanjann, great grandfather of the heroes of the *Mahábhárata*. Kuru is said to have become an ascetic on the bank of the great holy lake to the south of Thánesar. The true limits of the holy tract cannot be ascertained with certainty.

* See account of the towns of Thánesar and Pihowa.

According to popular belief the number of places of pilgrimage in it is 360, but no complete list of them is given. Its circuit is variously said to be 20, 40 and 48 kos, and these accounts would make it include the town of Jind, which is 65 miles distant from Thānesar. This account General Cunningham * rejects as a late invention of interested Brāhmins, wishing to curry favour with the *Sikh Rājā* of Jind, by bringing his capital within the range of the holy circuit; and he concludes by accepting as the probable boundary a line drawn from Ratan Jaksh on the Sarasutī, westwards to Pihowa, from Pihowa southwards to beyond Pūndri, from thence eastward to Nardūna, and from Nardūna northward again to Ratan Jaksh. This circuit is as nearly as possible 80 miles, or 40 kos; and within its limits lie all the famous places connected with the history of the Pāndus. It may therefore be accepted as approximately correct.

Of the later period of Hindu history there is but little to record. The capital of the country at this time was the town of Srugbha, the site of which General Cunningham has identified† with the village of Sugh, situated in a bend of the old bed of the Jamnā, now utilized for the Western Jamnā Canal, and close to Jagādhrī and Baria. Srugbha is mentioned by Hwen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of the 7th century, as a town $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, the capital of a kingdom and a seat of considerable learning, both Buddhist and Brāhminical. He describes the kingdom of Srugbha as extending to the mountains on the north, and to the Ganges on the east, with the Yamuna or Jamnā flowing through the midst of it. The capital he represents as having been partly in ruins; but General Cunningham thinks that there is evidence in the coins found on the spot to show that it was occupied down to the time of the Muhammadan conquest. He thus describes the extent and position of the ruins:—

"The village of Sugh occupies one of the most remarkable positions that I have seen during the whole course of my researches. It is situated on a projecting triangular spur of high land, and is surrounded on three sides by the bed of the old Jamnā, which is now the Western Jamnā Canal. On the north and west sides it is further protected by two deep ravines, so that the position is a ready-made stronghold, which is covered on all sides, except the west, by natural defences. In shape it is almost triangular, with a large projecting fort or citadel at each of the angles. The site of the north fort is now occupied by the castle and village of Dyālgarh. The village of Amādalpur stands on the site of the south-west fort; and that of the south-east is unoccupied. Each of these forts is 1,500 feet long and 1,000 feet broad, and each face of the triangle which connects them together is upwards of half-a-mile in length, that to the east being 4,000, and those to the north-west and south-west 3,000 feet each. The whole circuit of the position is therefore 22,000 feet, or upwards of 4 miles, which is considerably more than the $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Hwen Thsang's measurement. But as the north fort is separated from the main position by a deep sandy ravine, called the *Rohān Nālā*, it is possible that it may have been unoccupied at the time of the pilgrim's visit. This would reduce the circuit of the position to 19,000 feet, or upwards of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and bring it into accord with the pilgrim's measurement. The small village of Sugh occupied the west side of the position, and the small town of Bariah lies immediately to the north of Dyālgarh. The occupied houses, at the

Chapter II.

History.

Early history

Later Hindu period.

* Archaeological Report, 1861-64, p. 215-216.

† Arch. Surv. Rep., 1863-64, pp. 226 and 5.

Chapter II.

History.

Later Hindu period.

time of my visit, were as follows: Māndalpur 100, Sugh 125, Dyalgarh 150, and Buria 2,500, or altogether 3,875 houses, containing a population of about 20,000 souls.

Of Sugh itself the people have no special traditions, but there is a ruined mound to the north-west of the village, and several foundations made of large bricks inside the village. Between Sugh and Amudalpur there is a square tank called the *Sarajmūd*, which is probably old, but the temple on its bank is a modern one. On the east and south-east faces, the western ramparts still form huge mounds on the crest of the high bank. A line of similar mounds extends from north-north-east to south-south-west nearly across the middle of the position, and towards the east there are several isolated mounds. But on none of these could I find any ancient remains, excepting broken bricks of large size from 9½ to 10½ inches broad and 2½ to 3½ inches in thickness. These large bricks are unmistakable evidence of antiquity; but the great number of ancient coins that are found all over the place affords evidence equally certain and much more interesting. The place was said to have been visited only six weeks before by Lieutenant Pallen's coin collector, but so plentiful is the yield, that I obtained no less than 125 old Hindu coins of all ages, from the small Dilīpi pieces of the Chobān and Tāmar Rājās of Dehli, to the square punch-marked pieces of silver and copper, which are certainly as old as the rise of Buddhism, and which were probably the common currency of India as early as 1,000 B.C. According to the traditions of the people the city of Māndar or Māndalpur formerly covered an extent of 12 kos, and included Jagadhri and Chureti on the west with Buriah and Dyalgarh to the north. As Jagadhri lies 6 kos to the west, it is not possible that the city could ever have extended so far, but we may reasonably admit that the gardens and summer houses of the wealthy inhabitants may possibly have extended to that distance. At Chureti, which lies two miles to the north-west, old coins are found in considerable numbers; but it is now entirely separated from Buriah and Dyalgarh by a long space of open country.

Thānesar, also, is mentioned by Hwen Tsang as the capital of a quasi-independent kingdom. Only a small portion of this, however, would fall within the boundaries of the present district of Ambala. Thānesar was sacked by Mahmūd of Ghazni.

The Sikhs.

The history may now pass on at one stride to the time of the fall of the Muhammadan Empire of Delhi. Its practical interest begins with the rise of the Sikh principalities south of the Sutlej during the latter half of the last century. As the central power of the Empire relaxed under the blows of the Marhātās on the one side and the Durānī on the other, the Sikh marauders of the Punjab proper began to extend their encroachments beyond the Sutlej and ere long acquired for themselves the heart of the country between that river and the Jamnā. At the time of the fall of the Marhātās before the English in 1803, the whole tract was parcelled out among Chiefs of various grades of power, from the Phulkīā Rājās of Patāla, Jind, and Nāliha, down to the petty Sarīdār who had succeeded in securing, by violence or fraud, the possession of a few villages. When all that was to be had for the mere taking was assumed, each leader began to look upon his neighbour. The less powerful were absorbed by the stronger, and the stronger fought among themselves. The smallest acquisition made by one Chief was a source of jealousy to his neighbours, and a headlong spirit of grasping was everywhere rampant. Thus matters went on, till

Chapter II.

History.

The Sikhs.

Ranjit Singh made his appearance on the south bank of the Sutlej. He had already made one raid upon the most northern of the Cis-Sutlej States. Tribute had been exacted, and where this was not forthcoming, the recusant had been deprived of his estates. The next year would probably bring another visitation. Thus pressed, and fearing the fate which was already overtaking their Trans-Sutlej brethren, the disconnected chiefs at last, in 1808, combined to apply to the British Government for aid. The Government, which was at the time engaged in negotiations with Ranjit Singh, accepted the responsibility, and took the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs under its protection.

By the treaty of 1809 between the Government and Ranjit Singh, they were for ever secured from encroachment from the north. Internal wars were sternly forbidden by a proclamation issued in 1811. But with this exception the powers and privileges of the Chiefs remained untouched. Each Chief, great and small alike, had within his own territory absolute civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction, subject only to the general authority of the Agent to the Governor General. No tribute was taken from them, and, though they were required, in the case of war, to aid the Government, yet no special contingent was fixed. The right to escheats was the sole return for its protection, which the Government demanded. There followed a long period of peace, during which, while north of the Sutlej every vestige of independence vanished before the encroachments of Ranjit Singh, the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs enjoyed a complete immunity from invasion, and retained undiminished rights of sovereignty. After thirty-six years, with the exception of a few states which had lapsed from failure of heirs, each Chief still found himself the ruler of the territory which he or his fathers had held at the time when they passed under British protection.

No occasion for testing the gratitude of the Chiefs for these benefits occurred, until the declaration of the first Sikh war, and the Sutlej campaign of 1845. But when tested, it miserably failed. Throughout the war, few of the Chiefs displayed their loyalty more conspicuously than by abstaining from open rebellion. Their previous conduct had not been such as to encourage the British Government in its policy towards them. Almost without exception they had abused its indulgence, and made the security of its protection a means of extortion and excess of every kind. There was nothing whatever to admire in the internal management or administration of their estates, as was amply testified by the universal satisfaction with which the peasants of those estates which, from time to time, had lapsed, came under direct British management. It has been well said that "independence, for these Sikh Chiefs, had no nobler significance than the right to do evil without restraint, and to oppress the people who were so unfortunate as to be their subjects."^{*}

* Griffin, "Rajps of the Punjab," p. 218.

Chapter II.

History.

The introduction of
British rule.

Having thus already lost the confidence of the Government, the Sikh Chiefs in the Sutlej campaign forfeited all claims to consideration. It was seen that the time had arrived for the introduction of sweeping measures of reform; and the Government unhesitatingly resolved upon a reduction of their privileges. Several important measures were at once adopted. The police jurisdiction of most of the Chiefs was abolished, the existing system being most unfavourable to the detection and punishment of crime. All transit and customs duties were also abolished, and, thirdly, a commutation was accepted for the personal service of the Chief and his contingent. The despatch of the Governor-General, embodying this resolution, was dated November 7th, 1846. The only States exempted were: Patials, Jind, Nabha,* Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Chhachhrauli (Kalsia), Raikot, Baria and Mandot. With these exceptions, the police jurisdiction was made over to European officers. The Political Agency of Ambāla was transformed into a Commissionership, under an officer styled the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States. His subordinates, however, under the titles of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, while taking over the judicial and executive functions of the Chiefs, still retained, for a time, their powers as political officers.

It soon became apparent that the Chiefs, deprived of their police jurisdiction, were unable to collect their revenue. A proposal was therefore made for a regular settlement of the land revenue. But before final orders had been passed upon this point, the second Sikh campaign commenced. It ended in the annexation of the Panjāb, and in the removal of the political reasons which had hitherto complicated the question of the amount of power to be left to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs. In June 1849, it was accordingly declared that, with the exception of the States already mentioned, all the Chiefs should "cease to hold sovereign powers, should lose all criminal, civil, and fiscal jurisdiction, and should be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British Government in the possession of certain exceptional privileges."† The revenues were still to be theirs, but were to be assessed by British officers, and under British rules. The whole administration now vested in the British Government, and was placed under the superintendence of the recently formed Board of Administration at Lahore. The district officers ceased to exercise political functions, and the Commissioner was appointed the sole referee in disputes between the Chiefs.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the course of events in 1857 is taken from the Panjāb Mutiny Report. The proximity of the Cis-Sutlej States to the focus of the revolt rendered it a very difficult matter to uphold in it British authority as supreme. The inhabitants of a part of it were to a certain extent one with the rebels of

* Nabha was exceptionally treated, one quarter of the territory being confirmed.
† Griffin's "Rijās of the Panjāb," p. 217.

Chapter II.
History.
The Mutiny.

Delhi in race, in feeling, and in creed; there is no natural boundary to separate the Panjab from the North-Western Provinces; and this undividedness of country, joined with the care entailed on the authorities by the imperative necessity for holding the Grand Trunk Road, made this division a very anxious charge. But Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner, and his district officers nobly and successfully exerted themselves to put down all discontent and crime, and to show that we still had power and the means to keep it. The feudal Chiefs were ordered to furnish their quotas of horse and foot, and the revenue they had hitherto paid in commutation was remitted. The following extract from Mr. Barnes's report will show the inestimable value of the services rendered to us also by the Chiefs of the protected Sikh States; the first stroke towards securing their allegiance was taken by Mr. Forsyth, Deputy Commissioner of Ambala, in calling on the Raja of Patiala, at the very first *musiri*, to send in his troops, thus leading him at once to take a decided part, from which he has never since swerved. Mr. Barnes says:—

"The station of Ambala was left with four weak companies (about 250 men) of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and some six-pounder guns, to man which we had only native artillery-men. A redoubt was erected with the church in the centre, and the remaining residents were concentrated in the houses around. A militia was formed of uncommissioned officers, and the magazine, the treasure, and the commissariat stores were all lodged in the redoubt, which was garrisoned by a company of the Fusiliers. Owing to the defection of the Nizam's Battalion, there was no available escort for the siege train or for the ammunition so urgently needed by the army. I offered, however, to furnish political escorts, and accordingly the siege train came down from Phillaur under a guard of horse and foot furnished by the Nabha Raja, and accompanied by a detachment of the 9th Irregulars under Lieutenant Campbell. The ammunition was conveyed by a party of the district police, and so, throughout the campaign, the most important military stores were constantly sent down under the charge of contingents furnished by the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. Their troops protected our stations and patrolled the Grand Trunk Road from Peshawar and Phillaur down to the very walls of Delhi. The safety of this Province may be attributed to their loyalty and good example. The Raja of Jind, with Captain McAndrew and a small but well-disciplined force, acted as the vanguard of the army, and by my directions kept always in advance. When the first detachment of Europeans reached Karnal, this little band proceeded twenty-two miles further to Ferozpur, quieting the country, securing the road, and collecting supplies; and in this manner they advanced boldly to within twenty miles of Delhi. A detachment of the Jind troops seized the bridge at Bagpat, and thus enabled the Mifrat force to join headquarters. A party of the Jind *sawadras*, with Captain Hodson at their head, rode into Mirat and opened our communication with that station. The troops of the Maharajah of Patiala guarded Thanesar and Ambala, and the safety of Ludhiana was entrusted to the Raja of Nabha and the Kotla Nawab. These eminent services afforded by the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs are thus usually noticed as part of the history of the late campaign. I feel under the deepest obligations to them, and the Governor-General, in the *Gazette* announcing the fall of Delhi, has declared that they shall not be without their reward."

Next in importance to the securing of the Grand Trunk Road, and of the loyalty of the native Chiefs, was the necessity

Chapter II.**History.****The Mutiny.**

for saving the treasuries from attack. They were all, at the commencement of the outbreak, under sepoy guards. Mr. Barnes promptly issued instructions to his district officers, in obedience to which the Ambala treasure (Rs. 3,50,000) was placed under the 1st Fusiliers, and the Thanesar money (Rs. 10,00,000) sent to the same guard. Mr. Ricketts sent his Rs. 1,50,000 to the care of the two companies of the 8th Queen's Regiment at Philaur. Major Marsden at Ferozpur placed his in the entrenchment, where it was guarded by H. M.'s 61st Regiment. Only the Simla treasury remained under a guard of natives, and they, being Gurkhas of the Nassiri Battalion, were considered staunch. However, during their temporary mutiny, although the Simla treasury remained untouched, the branch treasury at Kasauli was plundered of Rs. 32,043, of which only Rs. 12,063 were recovered. Mr. Barnes thus describes the means adopted to secure ready and regular conveyance for stores and ammunition to the army, and sick and wounded men from it—means which never once failed of their end, and on which the district officers reflect with an honest pride, that in no case was a single cart unreasonably delayed or a single rupee's worth of stores plundered:—

"The requirements of the army became incessant, and the road was thronged with carts laden with every variety of stores. A bullock train was suggested by Mr. Forsyth to be carried on by the district officers. This arrangement proved defective in practice for the want of a general superintendent in charge of the whole line. I obtained leave from the Chief Commissioner to organize a 'Military Transport Train' under the agency of Captain Briggs, an able and zealous officer of great experience. His exertions and complete success deserve the special thanks of Government. We had been drained of our carriage, and no assistance could be drawn from either the Ganges Doab or the Delhi territory. The Army Commissariat could give no help. Carts that reached Delhi never came back, and there was imminent danger of a dead-lock. All these difficulties were overcome by Captain Briggs. His jurisdiction extended from Ferozpur to Delhi, 265 miles. A train of 30 waggons a day from each of the principal stations of Ambala, Ludhiana, and Karnal, and 14 waggons per diem from Ferozpur, was soon organized. The same number was also daily employed on the return journey. Stores of every description, especially the enormous demands for ordnance ammunition, were safely and regularly supplied to the army. The sick and wounded were comfortably conveyed from camp to Ambala. The train was in full operation from the 22nd July to the middle of October. The scheme was eminently successful owing to the skill, tact, and indefatigable energy of Captain Briggs. He has fully acknowledged his obligations to the civil authorities of the Cis-Sutlej States, who gave him their utmost support. The cost of the train was Rs. 97,317, and it has fully realized the objects for which it was organized."

This division (in Mr. Barnes' words) "acted as a kind of breakwater: beyond was the raging sea, inside was comparative calm." It could not, however, be expected that the surface should be unruffled. At first the natives seemed aghast at the enormity of the odds against us; but after the first shock came the desire to rebel, and it required the strongest determination to quell incipient insurrection. The police were exhorted to use their arms freely against any one found in the act of perpetrating violent crime. The lawless and

predatory were checked by the manifestation of a will on the part of the officers. Some were killed in pursuit, and 123 executed by process of law, partly by district officers sitting in commission, and partly by Mr. Barnes. Besides these, 258 mutineers were executed, and 102 sentenced to imprisonment, who deserved death, as they belonged to the mutinous regiments at Ferozpur. It was only by such measures that districts were controlled which were quickly escaping from our grasp.

It was known for some weeks previous to the outbreak that the minds of the native soldiers in this station were unsettled. On the 19th April mysterious fires began to occur, and, though they were at first attributed to the thatchers, the eyes of all the residents were gradually opened to see that the soldiery and none others were the real authors of them. Mr. Forsyth obtained positive information, on the 7th and 8th May, that the predictions of a rebellious clique among the sepoy was "that in the following week blood would be shed at Delhi or Ambala, and that a general rising of the sepoy would take place." On May the 10th, the day of the Mirat mutiny, the 5th and 60th Regiments Native Infantry, and the detached guard of the 60th at the treasury, simultaneously rushed to their halls of arms, and began loading their muskets. The treasury guard remained under arms the whole day in direct disobedience to orders. This over tact of mutiny was unconditionally forgiven by the military authorities, and the result was that large portions of these regiments afterwards joined the rebels at Delhi; the remainder, when ordered into jail on September 1st by the directions of the Chief Commissioner, attempted to fly, but were killed by the European troops, or afterwards captured and tried. Mr. Forsyth's exertions in procuring carriage at the first outbreak—when, as Mr. Barnes says, the natives, thinking our rule at an end, were deserting the town "like rats from a sinking ship"—were most successful. Mr. Forsyth says:—

"As soon as it was determined by the Commander-in-Chief that an onward move should be made, a sudden difficulty arose in the want of carriages. The Deputy Commissary-General having officially declared his inability to meet the wants of the army, the civil authorities were called upon to supply the demand. At Ambala there has always been a difficulty to furnish carriages of any kind, the carts being of a very inferior description. However, such as they were, they had to be pressed into service; and in the course of a week, after the utmost exertions, 500 carts, 2,000 camels, and 2,000 coolies were made over to the Commissariat Department. 30,000 maunds of grain were likewise collected and stored for the army in the town of Ambala."

As soon as this first difficulty had been overcome, the necessity for preserving the peace of the district led Mr. Barnes to call on the commutation-tenure chiefs to furnish men instead of their usual tribute in money. By the operation of this order, a force of 459 foot and 239 horse was soon at our disposal; but the moral effect of these and the other influential Chiefs siding with us was of far greater value than even the force they supplied. Mr. Barnes observes further:—

Chapter II.

History.

The Mutiny.

Chapter II.

History.

The Mutiny.

"In addition to these *jisals*, who were bound to supply levies, several public-spirited individuals volunteered their own services and brought several followers. Among these the most prominent were Bho Bahin Baksh, of Panjāna, who with 50 followers guarded the road between Ambāla and Jagadhari; and the Sirkirdāls of Sādhaura, who furnished 60 men to protect the public and private buildings in the civil station, thus relieving our police from very heavy duty."

The civil courts in this district were for some time unavoidably closed. Mr. Forayth's time was wholly engrossed by his pressing miscellaneous duties. Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, was on duty with the advanced guard of the Delhi field force. Mr. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, was on detached duty on the river Jamna; and the time of the only remaining civil officer, Mr. Vaughan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was entirely taken up with the very heavy duties of the treasury. It was not till Mr. C. P. Elliot was transferred from Lahore to Ambāla that the court could be re-opened, and by his well known industry and perseverance he rapidly cleared off all arrears in this department. Mr. Plowden was detached with a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry under Captain Wyld, and two companies of the 5th Native Infantry under Captain Garstin, to keep down the turbulent population of the banks of the Jamna. He was out in camp from 19th May to November, and was always to be found wherever danger was threatening or insurrection abroad. His force (Mr. Barnes states) was the means of saving Saharanpur, whither he had gone to act in conjunction with Mr. Simkiss, the energetic Magistrate and Collector of that place. Even when deserted and fired at by his Hindustāni troops, Mr. Plowden held on with his Sikhs, and eventually succeeded in checking the progress of the bold marauders, and destroying their short-lived power. Captain Gardner, a Delhi refugee, was sent with two other companies of the 5th Native Infantry to guard Ropar. Mr. Barnes gave him authority to act as a Magistrate if needful, and he did excellent service. He remained there until the men were called in. The zeal he displayed led to his death, which occurred at Kasauli a short time afterwards, from illness induced by the exposure and exertions which he had undergone.

Famine.

The district suffered severely in the famine of 1860-61. The autumn rains of 1860 failed utterly and the rain crop withered in the ground. So great was the heat that even the jungle tracts produced no grass, and the cattle died off by thousands. A sprinkling of rain fell in December, but not sufficient to enable preparations to be made for the spring harvest, and except where the means existed of artificial irrigation, this too failed us completely as the autumn harvest of the preceding year. The price of wheat rose to 8 annas per rupee (=1½d per lb.), and the mortality from disease and hunger began to be serious. The distress was aggravated by the influx, which in such seasons always occurs, of refugees from Bikaner and Hariāna, who flocked into the district, in many instances only to die from exhaustion. The distress lasted all through the summer until the ripening of the autumn harvest, which a copious fall of rain at the usual season

providentially rendered unusually good. A good spring harvest followed in 1862, the price of grain fell, and the district speedily recovered.

The year 1869-70 was elsewhere one of famine. In Ambala, however, there was no great distress, the harvest being fairly good. Relief was necessarily provided for the masses of fugitives from Bikaner, Hisar, and Sirsa; but for the residents of the district scarcely any relief was required. All demands were met from funds locally subscribed. In 1877-8 again very great distress was caused by the failure of the rains. The southern portion of the district is, like the adjoining tracts of Karnal, peculiarly liable to drought; while the fact that the greater part of the district is well protected, tends to divert from the remainder the attention which it should receive.

The foregoing sketch has led far beyond the boundaries of the district of Ambala, but it was necessary to give an outline of the history of the Cis-Satlaj States, in order to explain the circumstances under which the present district was formed. It has been shown that the right to escheats was from the first asserted by the British Government. By virtue of this rule, as from time to time a State lapsed, a portion of territory came under British management. The reforms and forfeitures of 1849 brought the district nearly to its present proportions. Lastly, in 1862, when it was determined to re-distribute the district of Thanesar—a district, like Ambala, formed from lapsed and forfeited territory—a large slice was added to Ambala, which practically completed the present boundaries of the district.

The district of Thanesar included the estates of Thanesar, which lapsed $\frac{1}{2}$ th in 1832 and the remainder in 1850; Kaithal, which lapsed in 1843; and Ladwa, confiscated in 1846. Up to 1849 these estates had been administered by the Political Agent of Ambala and his assistants. In that year, being incorporated with the Panjab, they were formed into one district under a Deputy Commissioner subordinate to the Commissioner of the Cis-Satlaj Division. In 1862 the district was abolished as a separate charge, and its territory distributed between the districts of Ambala and Karnal. The *pargana*s of Shahabad, Ladwa, and a part of Thanesar fell to Ambala, and the remainder, including Kaithal, went to Karnal. The *tahsil*s were at the same time remodelled. They had previously consisted of (1) Kaithal, (2) Gula, which included the Pehowa tract now in Ambala, (3) Thanesar, and (4) Ladwa. The last two included the villages now forming the Indri *pargana* of the Karnal *tahsil*. In 1866 the Pehowa *pargana* was transferred from Karnal to Ambala, but in 1876 14 villages enjoying immunities from the lower Saraswati were re-transferred to Karnal. The present district comprises almost the whole of 81 Sikh *illu*as.

The statements on the next page are lists of the officers who have held charge of the Ambala and Thanesar districts, respectively, during recent years.

Chapter II. History.

Families.

Formation of the
district.

District Officers.

Chapter II.

History.

District Officers.

AMBALA DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain Blair T. Reid	30th Novr. 1865.	C. F. Elliott, Esquire	14th April 1871.
" F. C. Maisey	30th May 1865.	W. Childersham, Esquire	18th April 1871.
" B. T. Reid	26th June 1865.	Captain C. H. T. Marshall	25th April 1871.
T. D. Forsyth, Esquire	13th Novr. 1865.	" J. Fendall	24th April 1871.
F. S. McVill, Esquire	22nd Jan'y. 1865.	" E. P. Gordon	1st April 1871.
Captain A. L. Buck	24th May 1865.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire	18th April 1871.
" J. E. Tighe	21st Feb'y. 1868.	Captain Maesey	22nd Oct. 1870.
C. F. Elliott, Esquire	21st Feb'y. 1867.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire	22nd Nov. 1870.
Captain J. S. Tighe	6th Sept. 1867.	J. A. Anderson, Esquire	27th Sept. 1861.
" H. V. Hiddell	1st Aug. 1870.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire	27th Oct. 1862.
Major J. S. Tighe	2nd Sept. 1870.	Major W. J. Parker	14th Nov. 1861.
Captain H. V. Hiddell	4th March 1871.	J. Frieble, Esquire	31st Jan'y. 1862.
Major J. S. Tighe	16th Mar. 1871.	A. B. Hutman, Esquire	26th March 1863.
Captain H. V. Hiddell	1st April 1871.	J. C. Brown, Esquire	12th July 1864.
Captain G. Headon	1st July 1871.	A. B. Hutman, Esquire	1st Novr. 1864.
T. Roberts, Esquire	2nd April 1871.		

THANEER DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain A. L. Buck	1st Jan'y. 1869.	Captain F. H. Graham	26th May 1869.
F. McNaghlin, Esquire	1st June 1869.	" F. J. Miller	10th Oct. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes	1st Aug. 1869.	" H. H. Urnston	1st Novr. 1861.
Lieutenant Johnson	1st Decr. 1869.	" W. G. Davies	16th Decr. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes	1st Jan'y. 1869.	Colonel F. S. Voyle	22nd Jan'y. 1862.
" N. W. Kiplingstone	1st Feb'y. 1869.		

Development since
annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each *tahsil* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881:—

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons	48.25	
	Males	48.72	
	Females	47.00	
Average rural population per village		414	
Average total population per village and town		579	
Number of villages per 100 square miles		57	
Average distance from village to village, in miles		1.15	
Density of population per square mile of	Total area	Total population	415
		Rural population	381
	Cultivated area	Total population	719
		Rural population	625
	Culturable area	Total population	679
		Rural population	629
Number of resident families per occupied house	Villages	1.79	
	Towns	1.51	
Number of persons per occupied house	Villages	7.82	
	Towns	4.85	
Number of persons per resident family	Villages	4.22	
	Towns	3.75	

Chapter III. A
Statistical.Distribution of
population.

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsils*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of

Migration and
birth-place of
population.

Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 109,916, of whom 54,287 are males and 55,629 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of

Proportion per mile of total population.		
	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	109	118
Males	55	58
Females	115	125

the Punjab is 124,161, of whom 49,580 are males and 74,581

Chapter III. A.

Statistical.

Migration and
birth-place of
population.

females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place :—

Born in	PROPORTION PER HILL OF RESIDENTY FOREIGNERS.								
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district	335	324	659	709	727	1436	1044	1051	2095
The province	387	373	760	830	852	1682	1217	1225	2442
India	1,000	1,000	2,000	972	987	1,959	1,972	1,987	3,959
Asia	1,000	1,000	2,000	977	987	1,964	1,977	1,987	3,964

The following remarks on the migration to and from Ambāla are taken from the Census Report :—

— Here the effect of large cantonments in attracting population from a distance is at once apparent. Of the village population 92 per cent. is indigenous; of the town population only 73 per cent. On the other hand, the emigration to Lahaur and Ferozpur, where no large or larger cantonments exist, is in excess of the immigration. But as between Ambāla and the districts which march with it, the migration is in the direction of least pressure, and the proportion of emigrants to immigrants increases throughout, as the density of population of the receiving district decreases. The uninhabitable hill area included in Ambāla makes the figures for density on total area misleading, and those for cultivated area afford a truer measure of the pressure of population. Excluding Simla and Dehli, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the migration to and from Ambāla consists in taking population from the more densely peopled submontane districts, and giving it to the more sparsely peopled tracts to the south and south-west. Speaking generally, the proportions of males shows that the emigration to the districts from which it is receiving, and the immigration from those to which it is giving, are largely reciprocal in their character; while the movements in the opposite directions are to a great extent permanent, with a tendency to be temporary in the case of some of the more distant districts. The migration to and from Karnāl, Ludhiana and the Native States, all of which march with Ambāla, is very largely reciprocal. The large excess of immigration from the North-West Provinces is striking, but the figures for emigration are estimates only. If the excess exists, the pressure of the cantonments no doubt partly explains it."

Increase and
decrease of
population.

The figures in the marginal statement show the population

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Ambāla	1855	—	—	—	376
	1869	1,708,414	884,936	823,478	394
	1881	1,907,230	984,222	923,008	412
Punjab	1869 and 1881	102,78	104,30	100,12	106
	1881 and 1890	102,78	104,30	100,12	106

of the present district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881. Unfortunately the boundaries of

the district have changed so much since the census of 1855 that it is impossible to compare the figures; but the density of population as thus ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas. At the census of 1855, part of the present district was included in Thanesar. It is calculated that the population,

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.Increase and
decrease of
population.

according to that census, of the tract transferred to Ambala in 1862 was 218,296 souls. Adding this to 782,017, the population returned for the district as it stood in 1855, we have 1,000,313 as the total population, which must be compared with 1,035,488, the population of the district as it stood in 1868. Excluding cantonments, the population of which fluctuates from year to year, the figures are 957,078 and 1,008,860, showing an increase of 5.41 per cent. between 1855 and 1868. The increase was by no means uniform. In Rojar and Kharar it ranged between 12 and 14 per cent. In Jagadhri, on the other hand, there was a small decrease. This result the Deputy Commissioner attributed partly to emigration from the district into Nahan, the Raja of which State had procured the colonisation of several of his villages by offering favourable terms to British subjects; and partly also to the taking up a considerable tract of land for public purposes in connection with the canals.

It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 33 for males, 24 for females and 29 for persons; at which rate the male population would be doubled in 214.2 years, the female in 290.9 years, and the total population in 242.9 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds:—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	1027.2	568.8	458.0	1862	1078.8	592.3	486.5	1869	1201.9	652.2	549.7
1862	1070.2	580.1	490.1	1863	1082.8	597.5	485.3	1870	1262.9	665.7	597.2
1867	1072.4	581.3	491.1	1867	1084.7	598.8	485.9	1881	1308.1	687.8	620.3
1868	1105.4	594.9	510.5	1868	1098.8	611.8	487.1				

The increase in urban population since 1868 has been larger than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 110 for urban and 104 for total population. This is probably due to the concentration of the commercial population in centres situated on the

Tahsil.	Total population.		Percentage of population in urban districts in 1881.
	1868.	1881.	
Ambala	201,296	221,477	109
Jagadhri	102,522	109,646	107
Kharar	104,095	107,000	102
Rojar	141,704	149,800	105
Phul	214,549	229,541	99
Rojar	141,449	154,809	110
Total district	1,008,868	1,087,269	107

line of rail. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various tahsils is shown in the margin.

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The

Chapter III. A.

Statistical

Birth and Death.

	1981	1991
Male	12	20
Female	12	17
Persons	24	37

total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years, over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Table Nos. XIA. and XIB. The annual birth rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, were as shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year—

	1860.	1865.	1870.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Average.
Males	12	21	32	35	39	46	51	53	55	56	54	45
Females	10	30	25	33	33	36	32	33	35	35	34	33
Persons	11	30	28	34	35	41	41	43	45	45	44	41

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV. and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Table Nos. IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tribals*. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures:—

	6-1	1-5	5-9	9-14	14-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Persons	219	144	143	236	273	1,156	1,306	1,186	827
Males	309	137	169	215	283	1,091	1,258	1,243	874
Females	144	113	252	362	290	6,553	1,114	1,071	661
	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	over 50
Persons	809	929	933	902	868	211	474	174	220
Males	961	916	911	904	868	113	472	192	210
Females	142	329	329	609	700	398	377	175	547

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin.

Chapter III, A. Statistical

Age, sex, and civil condition.

Population:	Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions {	1553	—	2,992
	1989	—	2,612
	1933	6,504	2,304
Hindus —	2461	1,523	2,302
Sikhs —	2491	1,618	2,067
Jatras —	1001	—	1,228
Muslimans —	1001	1,308	1,500
Christians —	1001	1,308	1,500

The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period.

Year of life.	All populations.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muslimans.
0-2	919	921	817	808
3-5	907	899	847	808
6-10	881	879	817	1,002
11-15	869	—	—	—
16-20	832	—	—	—

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the

Infirmities.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane —	6	4
Blind —	81	90
Deaf and dumb —	10	6
Leprosy —	7	2

age and religion of the infirm.

The figures given in the margin show the composition

	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Race of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans	2,801	874	3,675
	Europeans	27	37	74
	Native Christians	121	105	226
	Total Christians	2,949	1,016	3,965
Language.	English	2,794	851	3,645
	Other European languages	15	1	16
	Total European languages	2,809	852	3,661
Birth-place.	British Isles	1,307	387	1,694
	Other European countries	9	—	9
	Total European countries	1,316	387	1,703

European and
Russian
population.

of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA., IX. and XI of the Census Report for 1881. But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part. VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy, and it is certain that many who were really Russians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

European and Eurasian population.

European birth-places are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V., and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by *taluk* is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Villages.

The villages are generally compactly built, on ground a little raised, with one or two principal lanes, about eight or ten feet wide, running through them; from these lanes other blind paths branch off to the different *hauzīs* or houses. In the Khādar, between the Jamunā and the canal, the houses are generally on high ground, to avoid inundations. To the west of the canal they are built on the high (*Dhany*) precipitous bank of the old Jamunā; by this plan the people are near the water, and generally conveniently situated for their Bāngar, as well as their Khādar lands. The houses are generally smeared with mud, once a year, after the rains, which gives them a tidy appearance. Thatched houses (*chappars*) are cheaper than *kothās*, but they are colder in the winter, and generally inhabited by the lower castes, Gūjars, Chirahs, Chamars, &c., &c. It is considered a sign of an inferior village to have more *chappars* than *kothās*. The Rājputs, both Hindus and Mussalmāns, the Jāts, Kanbohs and Brahmīns, are all comfortable about their houses.

Houses and domestic life.

In the Khādar tracts, and generally near the hills, the villages are for the greater part composed of thatched huts, their walls, made from the sandy soil, not being able to bear the weight of a heavy roof. In many parts the cottage roofs are overgrown with gourds, whose large green leaves and bright flowers of white or yellow present a very picturesque appearance. In the remainder of the district, the walls of the houses (*kothās*) are of mud, or clods of dry earth, taken out of the tanks when they are dried up, or from the dried up and cracked rice fields. The roof of the *kothā* is also of mud; the beams which support it, and which are principally made of oil wood, rest partly on the mud walls and partly on upright beams about six feet high. Across these lie smaller beams, and over these grass; lastly, upon the grass about three inches of earth is laid. Some of the houses possess a chimney, or rather a hole in the roof, to let the smoke escape. It is always made in the middle of the room, and covered up with an earthen pot when it rains. Every house has its *kothā*, a large chest made of earth, and more or less ornamented according to the taste of the owner, about five feet square outside and four inside, with a door in the middle opening on hinges. In this are placed grain and the cooking utensils. The rest of the furniture consists of a *lund* or shelf, in a corner; a cupboard, also in a corner, or let into the wall; a *sunjha* or *chārpāī*, a bed for sitting and sleeping on; this,

however, is only used in the warm weather, and then out in the open air. In the cold weather, they make a bed on the ground of sugar-cane leaves and straw, for the sake of warmth. Two or three earthen vessels (*gharra*) for water; a *charbha* or spindle for the women; a hand-mill (*shakki*) for grinding grain, which also falls to the lot of the female members of the family; a *batta* or round stone pestle with which they bruise and pound the spices on; the *sil*, a flat stone, which they use as a mortar; *kathra*, a wooden bowl-like dish, used as a kneading trough; *baili*, a small brass drinking pot; *katora*, one of a larger size; *linda* or *kharcha*, a large iron pot, used for cooking; *chhinka*, a weaving table, hanging from the roof; and *chhalai*, a sieve for flour. The doors are fastened from the outside, with an iron chain and lock at the bottom, and inside by a chain over a stake. No light is procurable but through the door, the women sitting outside to spin. Spinning, grinding corn, cooking, and nursing are the only occupations of the women, except of the Jātnis and of the low-caste women, both of whom work in the fields.

The dress of the men consists of a turban, twisted round a skull cap; a *dhoti*, or cloth fastened round the waist, and drawn up between the legs; shoes; and, in the cold weather, a sheet, or counterpane stuffed with cotton. Only a few of the better dressed men wear the *chopara* (jacket) or *mirzai* (coat), so common in the province. The fact is that only a few of the *zamindars* have hitherto been sufficiently well off to afford these luxuries. Those who can afford it wear a thin cotton jacket in the hot weather and ruins, and one of dyed cotton, stuffed, or padded, in the cold weather.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879:—

"The staple food of the people of the Ambala district at *rahi* is principally wheat and gram. Though in less quantities than wheat, *dal* is also largely consumed. At *khairi* the principal food is *waddi*, *jowar*, *bajra*, and *chana*; *dal* is also eaten with them. The *rahi* grains above mentioned are sown from the 15th September to 15th November, wheat being sown last of all. The *rahi* harvesting begins from 1st April, and ranges generally up to the 10th April. The *khairi* grain crops cultivation depends upon rain falling; if rain has fallen, they, *i.e.*, the crops, would be sown by the 15th June, and later, according as the rain may happen to fall. The *khairi* harvesting commences from the 1st September (when *shani* is generally ripe), and goes on till about the end of October.

"It is essential for the well-being of the future *rahi* crop that rain should fall in September, or in the latter portion of Bhādrin and beginning of Āshvīn; in short, copious rain throughout August, although beneficial enough for the standing *khairi* crops, will not suffice for a good and ample *rahi*, unless some rain also fall in September; rain again is most essential during the month of December, and again in February; rain during these months will generally secure a copious crop. Rain is not desirable for a month or so after sowing. For the *khairi* it is most essential that rain should, if possible, fall by the 15th June or about the 1st Āshvīn, and it will be all the better if there be rain more or less once a week until the end of September. If the month of Āshvīn pass entirely without any rain, there will be no cotton crop, and other staples will be limited. Rain is very desirable and beneficial when the grain is just coming into ear, and for want of it then the grain will be short in quantity.

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

Houses and domestic life.

Dress.

Food of the people.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Food of the people.

"The following is an estimate of the food grains consumed in a year by an average agriculturist's family of five persons:—

Description of Grains.

Babi—	Sera.	Chis.	
Wheat	3	8	5 seers per diem
Gram	2	4	for 6 months, or
Dal	0	8	182½ days.
} = 22 32 8			
Kharif—			
Makki	1	8	
Jowar	1	8	5 seers per diem
Bajra	1	8	for 6 months, or
Chana	1	8	182½ days.
Dal	0	8	
} = 22 32 8			
Total			45-24-0

The following is an estimate for non-agricultural classes:—

Babi—	Sera.	Chis.	
Wheat	1	12	4 seers per diem
Gram	1	12	for 6 months, or
Dal	0	8	182½ days.
} = 18-10-0			
Kharif—			
Makki	1	8	
Jowar	1	8	4 seers per diem
Bajra	0	8	for 6 months, or
Dal	0	8	182½ days.
} = 18-10-0			
Total mounds			36-20-0

The following is an estimate for city residents:—

Babi—	Sera.	Chis.	S. Ch.
Wheat	2	4	8-12 per diem
Gram	1	0	for 6 months, or
Dal	0	8	182½ days.
} = 17-4-0			
Kharif—			
Wheat	2	4	8-12 for 6
Makki	1	0	months, or 182½
Dal	0	8	days.
} = 17-4-0			
Total mounds			34-8-12

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each *tahsil* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures for towns. Tables III., IIIA. and IIIB. of the report of that

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindus	4,729	2,302	6,439
Sikhs	907	273	1,180
Jains	4	86	90
Muslimans	2,000	2,001	4,001
Christians	2	214	216

census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV., of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Muslimán population by sect is shown in the opposite margin.

The sects of the Christian population are given in

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Romish	900	904
Anglican	107	107
Others not specified	176	176

Table IIIA. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjáb, and of their principal sects, will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *taluk*s can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available.

Among the Hindús, the followers of Vishnu and of Siva are fairly evenly balanced. Vishnu is worshipped under several of his incarnations, that of Krishna being the most common. The principal days of worship at the *thakardwaras* or temples of Vishnu are the 8th of Bhádon, 9th of Jeth, and 14th of Baisákh. The *shivalas* or temples of Mahádeo are especially attended on the 14th of Phágan. Devi is principally worshipped as Bitalá or small-pox, a visit to her shrines being supposed to act as a safeguard against that disease. The temples and bathing places on the banks of the Sarasutí have already been alluded to. Among the minor deities, Hanúmán is extensively worshipped in connection with Vishnu. The Muhammadan saints, Gúrá Pir and Sarwar Sultán, are largely revered as well by Hindús as by Musalmáns. At almost every shrine or mosque throughout the district, some sort of institution exists for the benefit of travellers, supported, some by funds left by the founders or contributed by the descendants, and some by small grants of revenue-free land assigned for the purpose by Government or the village. The principal institution of the latter class is the *thakardwaras* of Dayá Rám in Ambála City. At Jagádhri an establishment is supported by a native banker, from which a dole of half a seer of flour is daily given to any traveller or pauper who may care to apply for it. Another native banker of the same town has built and endowed a commodious rest-house for indigent travellers. At Thánesar and Pehowa, establishments for the relief of travellers are maintained, the former by the Mahárája of Patialá, at a cost of Rs. 7 per day, the latter jointly by the Mahárája of Patialá and the Rájá of Nabhá.

The places of pilgrimage in the district are very numerous. The sanctity of the Sarasutí and the Kurukshetrá has been already noted. The principal religious gatherings at Thánesar take place on occasions of eclipses of the sun. Pilgrims attend from all parts of India (see Chap. VI., heading "Thánesar"). At Pehowa the sacred months of Chait (Mar.-April), during which a large concourse of people, including pilgrims from a distance, is collected. Along the Sarasutí, the whole year round, there is a constant succession of festivals at one shrine

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Religious sects and institutions.

Fairs and religious gatherings.

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

Fairs and religious gatherings.

or another. The other religious fairs attended by persons from a distance are at Rāpar on the banks of the Sutlej, where on April 14th large crowds, amounting to as many as 50,000 persons, are collected to reverence the river, at the spot where it issues from the hills; and at the shrine of Manas Devi near Mani Majra, where 80,000 persons are collected in the month of Chait (March-April) and nearly as many in the month of Asauj (September-October), to worship the goddess Devi. Pilgrims attend this shrine from great distances. The attendance at these fairs has much fallen off of late years owing to the dislike of the people to the sanitary regulations rendered necessary by outbreaks of cholera at Thāncour and Mam Majra, in 1861 and 1867, respectively.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsil* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Distinctional Hindu	6,814
English	4
Persian	40
Sanskrit	4
Urdu	3,269
All Indian Languages	6,827
Non-Indian Languages	22

Education.

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion, and for the total population of each *tahsil*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

The distribution of the scholars at three schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1882-83, is shown in the margin. The following very interesting account of the indigenous schools of the district, as he found them in 1853, is taken from Mr. Wynyard's Settlement Report:—

	Education.	Male persons (1881).	Total (1881).
Males.	Under instruction	29	100
	Can read and write	301	483
Females.	Under instruction	19	314
	Can read and write	21	129

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Executive and Revenue	—	—
Native Officers	12	—
British	2,804	17
Revenue	1,029	42
Other	907	1
Others	4	—
Children of agriculturists	2,800	37
of non-agriculturists	3,799	20

“Educational institutions are of six kinds—

- 1.—*Madrās*, where Persian is taught;
- 2.—*Chhatra* (from “Chattr,” a schoolboy), where Hindi is taught;
- 3.—*Pāthshālās* (from “Pāth,” reading), where Nāgri or Shikari is taught;
- 4.—*Madrās*, where Arabic is taught;
- 5.—Schools in which Gurmukhī; and
- 6.—Schools in which English is taught.

“I give below a tabular statement showing the number of institutions of each kind, in each district, with the allowances in land, grain, or money paid to the teachers—

STATEMENT OF INDIGENOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE ZILLAS OF
THAKKAN AND AMBALA, EXISTING IN 1881.

Zillah Thakkan.

Kind of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Teachers.	Allowance from Government.			From Individuals.			Total paid to Teachers.
			Land.	Grain.	Money.	Land.	Grain.	Money.	
			H. Dia.	M. R.	Ra.	H. Dia.	M. R.	Ra.	Rs.
Persian	24	108	—	—	—	—	21	30	1,400
Hindi	10	10	1	5	—	—	2	8	400
Sanseer	4	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	22
Arabic	12	12	4	10	—	14	10	—	67
Gurmukhī	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

Zillah Ambala.

Persian	20	20	15	38	—	8	12	1,387	4	1,395	1,782
Hindi	21	21	—	—	—	20	5	27	38	44	271
Sanseer	1	1	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100
Arabic	14	14	—	—	—	17	9	203	10	42	141
Gurmukhi	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	12
Shikhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	60

“Persian schools are not much in vogue; they are only found in the *gahads*, or large villages. They are generally set up in his own house by some individual who wants to teach his children, and employs a teacher on two or three rupees a month; others, who wish to have their sons educated too, send their boys, and give the teacher from ten to eight annas a month, according to their means. The income of the teacher is thus made up to Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a month. Boys come to school at from 5 to 6, some as late as 10; they read for eight or nine years, some as long as 12 or 13. Many then get pacing employment of some kind, and discard their books. The parents are too lenient, and do not insist upon the attention of the children; some cannot pay the teacher, and the boys are withdrawn. The teachers are men of unfinished education. They are not examined previous to their appointment, and are many of them ignorant of everything but how to read and write. The teacher reads out the lesson, which the children repeat after him; some few repeat from memory. They have a repetition day once a week, generally Thursday, in the forenoon. In the afternoon of that day they learn poetry, and in the evening espouse verses. In some schools one or two boys are employed as an assistant to the master, and learn, every day, the repetition of the previous day's lesson. The course of reading is very low; works on ethics and morals are not read. They are taught to read and write in all the schools, and in some they are taught to cipher. The first attempts at writing are upon a chalked board, with a pen made from

Chapter III. B.

Social and
Religious Life.

Education.

the sargol grass. Then they come to paper doubled twice; a finished penman writes on a thin piece of paper, only supported by his hands. Absence is punished by admission, pulling the ears, and caning. If a boy does not come, another is always sent to bring him; every boy is numbered when he comes into school, and when they are dismissed are sent away in the order they came, the first with one pat on the hand, the second with two, and so on. The last boy who comes into school, and who is called a *phadi*, gets the most pats, and these a trifle harder than the rest. Inattention and stupidity are punished as above, and by refusal of the indulgence of holidays. Boys are expelled for theft and any other serious misconduct. Tutors are respected and looked up to, and the appointment is one much sought after. Fridays are holidays, as are the *Alhori-Chor Shamba*, the last Wednesday of the month *Rajab*, and other fast days and (*Shahra*) festivals. On the occasion of their festivals, the children give small presents of three or four pies to their tutors, calling it *idi*. Nothing of artizanship is taught by any respectable schoolmaster.

"The *chutails*, or Hindi schools, are generally held at the home of the *padai*, teacher, if not at the *champli*, or other public place. These schools are principally attended by *Banyas*, and the attention of the pupils is confined to accounts. The first thing taught is the *padai*, multiplication table. Each table is called a *lakh*, from its similarity to their roof. The master receives one anna from the pupil, for each table he learns, up to 10 times. These tables do not stop at 12, as ours do, but they go on to 100 times. After the first ten tables have been mastered, the master gets paid four annas for every additional ten tables taught. Boys generally learn up to forty or fifty times of each table; a few, however, learn up to one hundred. When the multiplication table is learnt, which it generally is in four or five months, the masters get one rupee four annas in advance, and in the month of *Bhadon*, they visit each house, and are paid four annas in coin, and get cloth worth eight annas from each house. This visiting is called *chak chakara*. They also receive 14 seers of grain from each pupil, on Sunday, which day is a holiday. The rudiments of writing are taught on the ground: letters are formed in the dust with a blunted reed; when the pupils have learnt how to form the letters, a board is given to them, and the tutors then receive a present of from one rupee to one rupee four annas. When they have completed their education in writing, a present of one or two rupees, or a cow, or clothes, are given. Children go at five or six years of age. There is no previous examination. They take about two and a-half years to finish the course. The teacher says the lesson, and the boys repeat after him. Sometimes the cleverest boy says the lesson, and the others repeat after him. This is called *Maharisi*. The first thing they are taught is to praise God, which they do by repeating and writing the words "*Ommani dhan*," a corruption of the three words, "*Auf mima Sidhan*," which mean "Obedience to God and the Saints." Punishments are of the same description as in the Persian schools. Boys are expelled in the same way, and for the same reasons, and the tutors are respected and looked up to.

"*Pathkalis*, Sanskrit schools.—Boys generally come to these at six or seven years of age, and read 10 years; some less than this; sometimes a *bradh* teacher young Brahmins of from 15 to 20 years of age. These latter live by begging in the villages, and give the teacher the benefit of their services. These learners are called *Bidhyasants*. They have many holidays, about eight a month—on the days of change of the moon. *Chandras* is repetition day. Nothing but Sanskrit is taught.

"*Makuta* for learning Arabic.—Zemindars who wish that their children should have a finished education send them to the *Moslems* at the mosque. These men generally know some portion of the *Qur'an* by heart. They teach the youth what they know, though very often neither of them understands the meaning of it. The person who recollects the whole *Qur'an* is entitled to the distinguishing name of *Hafiz*; but it is very often given to those who recollect very little.

The instruction is not confined to boys; grown men sometimes come to learn it, and little girls. The teachers are paid by cooked food, grain, or clothes. Repetition is generally on Thursdays; sometimes on Mondays and Thursdays. Fridays and other feast days are holidays. Punishments, &c., as above.

"There are only two places where Gurmukhi is taught. The learners give according to their ability. Their education is completed in two or three years."

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Wynyard in his *Settlement Report*:—

"With regard to the morals of the people, I would observe that they are ignorant and unimaginative; pugnacious, unless their own interests are concerned, when they are very active, and stickle at no means to attain their ends. They are rather impetuous than lax. They are proud of their descent and devotedly attached to their houses, families, and lands. They are hospitable to strangers, and generally have a rest-house in the village for the accommodation of travellers. They are humane; confiding to those they know, and have been brought up with, peaceably disposed, have no feeling of patriotism, further than the love of home above mentioned. They are industrious in their lay way. They toil all day, with a perseverance and slowness which astonishes the white man from the west, under a sun which would kill the more energetic and hot-blooded white. They are sober, not given to communication with strangers till they come to know them; when they give what information they have, as accurately as they can, if it does not concern themselves. They are careful in the observance of their religious feasts, especially the women. *Sati* was in vogue in the district at least as late as 1836.

"As a body, they are not, I think, addicted to thieving. The crime of the country is, I believe, cattle-stealing, which is followed by some of the Rājputs, with perseverance and success. All Rājputs have the character of being thieves, but I believe the accusation is ill-founded. The Sikhs are given to eating large quantities of opium, drinking *Shass*, and smoking *charas*. Both husbands and wives are unfaithful to the marriage couch. They, and the rest of the people here, are fearfully disposed to lie, if a lie will suit their turn; though I must express my belief that many of the falsehoods which are told arise from the apathetic want of accuracy, which is, I think, a most remarkable want in the native mind. Their manners are good, courteous and natural.

"Of their physical constitution, I may say that the men are tall, the upper part of the body stout, and well proportioned, with fine shoulders and chests. They fall off in the lower part of their body; their knees are large, legs crooked, and heels projecting. This arises partly from the squatting position in which they invariably sit. Their legs, though ill-formed, are good for work, and both men and women are excellent walkers. Their hair is black and smooth, eyes nearly always black or brown; a very few blue-eyed men are met with. Their beard is flowing, and generally they are a handsome race. They have but little muscular strength, great power of endurance, and are not swift of foot. They can fast long, and work hard upon an empty stomach. The people marry, and bear children at an early age, but they are short-lived. I have not made any particular enquiries on the subject, but I think that the age of sixty-five is reached by very few of the population. The common complaint is fever and ague; people of every age are liable to be attacked with it all the year round; but from August to December is the period of its most serious ravages. *Thammar* is notorious for its severe fairs."

Tables Nos. XL., XLI., XLII. give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV. shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life

Education.

Character, disposition, and physique of the people.

Chapter III. C.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the

wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV. gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82, between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the opposite margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D.

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Amritsar are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed below; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881. The census statistics of caste were not compiled for *sub-caste*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been

Assessment.	1886-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I. — (Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	1,000 17,741	1,137 22,502	888 7,004
Class II. — (Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	884 10,669	922 14,471	473 5,717
Class III. — (Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	180 10,465	226 3,234	211 3,070
Class IV. — (Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	17 4,960	101 10,394	12 3,060
Class V. — (Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	— —	139 11,072	1 4,000
Total — (Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	2,084 42,867	2,486 71,702	1,602 25,756

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses Amount of fees —	1,701 84,139	807 14,018	1,000 10,200	—

returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available.

The following figures show the principal Jāt and Rājput tribes as returned at the census of 1881 :—

Chapter III, C.
Tribes, Castes, and
Leading Families
Jāts and Rājputs.

Sub-Divisions of Jāts.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Athwa	1,007	Dhawal	2,012	Klap	2,209
Dhawal	2,004	Dhawal	1,272	Kil	2,475
Dhawal	1,120	Dhawal	2,222	Kil	228
Dhawal	1,271	Dhawal	222	Kil	279
Dhawal	2,000	Dhawal	2,222	Kil	2,217
Dhawal	2,000	Dhawal	2,222	Kil	222
Dhawal	2,211	Dhawal	2,222	Kil	2,222

Sub-Divisions of Rājputs.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Rajput	2,279	Rajput	2,279	Rajput	2,279
Rajput	2,279	Rajput	2,279	Rajput	2,279
Rajput	2,279	Rajput	2,279	Rajput	2,279
Rajput	2,279	Rajput	2,279	Rajput	2,279

The Jāts* are thickest in the Rāpur and Kharar *tahsils*. Here Sikh Jāts form the bulk of the proprietary class. They are a fine industrious race, good agriculturists, and steady soldiers. More provident or thrifty than other races, they are for the most part in easy circumstances, and few of them are in debt. Their women take an active part in field work. They are said mostly to be immigrants from the Panjāb proper, especially from the neighbourhood of Lahore, and to have settled in Ambala at and after the time of the Sikh inroads; but this is very doubtful.

The Rājputs at present occupy a position of secondary importance in the district. They own in the aggregate a good deal of land, but are careless and unsystematic cultivators. Most of their land is in the hands of tenants. Their women maintain a strict seclusion, and lead idle, aimless lives. As a rule, they are poor and much involved in debt. The principal Rājput families are those of Rājpur and Panjāra, who claim descent from Rāj Pithora of Delhi. They hold small grants and pensions from Government and retain a few remnants of the family estates, which, during the Muhammadan era, were considerable.

Brahmins of all occupations are found in the district—priests, agriculturists, shop-keepers, and domestic servants.

Jāts.

Rājputs.

Brahmins.

* The big pronunciation of the name is still maintained in this district. It is not until the suffix is passed that the name becomes Jāt (Jāt).

Chapter III, C.

**Tribes, Castes, and
Leading Families.**

As cultivators they stand high, and are mostly free from debt. They own many villages, which for the most part they cultivate with their own hands.

The Gújars here, as elsewhere, are fonder of breeding cattle than of agriculture, and do not, as a rule, bear a good reputation for industry. Some, however, are fairly industrious cultivators. They are very old inhabitants of the district.

The only Pathan family of note is that of Khizrabad. It is descended from one Anwar Khān, who entered India in the train of Nadir Khān, and succeeded in effecting a lodgment upon the banks of the Jamna. He founded the town of Khizrabad, and his descendants continued to exercise great influence in the neighbourhood until they waned before the Sikhs. They still hold certain grants of revenue from the English Government.

The *jagirdars* of the district are, as might be expected from its history, an important and influential body. They include the families of all chiefs whose power was reduced in 1849. With a few unimportant exceptions, all are Sikhs. Of late years they have been placed in more direct connection with the estates of which the revenues are assigned to them, and have been permitted to take part in the collection of the revenue—a measure which has greatly tended to increase the loyalty of the body. The following table shows the more important *jagirdars*, with their incomes, arranged by families:—

Family.	Jejodhar.	Chief village.	Amount of jeep.
			Rs.
Badrinar	Bhagwan Singh	Sobana	6,300
Bafal	Parbati Singh	Manoh Majra	9,737
Barna	Darl Singh	Rawal	400
Barna	Narain Singh	Main Majra	1,322
Barnalao	Jewan Singh	Barna	41,289
Barnalao	Hakhtar Singh	Rawal	12,200
Barnwalan	Jank Singh	Chandfort, &c.	12,747
Chahar	Jewan Singh	Myraw	22,120
Chand Mahal	Tark Singh	Bharwal	11,274
Dyalack	Hardev Singh	Durgach	2,116
Malliput	Narain Singh	Malliput	6,290
Harnan	Karna Singh	Gazran	300
Gargach	Riser Singh	Gargach	2,032
Gargi Khatra	Mir Muzar Ali Khan	Khatra	9,726
Harnayur	Nakha Singh	Harnayur	1,301
Khatra	Harnam Singh	Khatra	10,427
Khan	Kirpal Singh	Edia	1,300
Kota Nishang	Ate Mahomed Ali Khan	Kota Nishang	2,022
Lada	Nakha Singh	Lada	2,186
Mawalalal	Trick Singh	Mawalalal	9,327
Parbati	Phoolchand Singh	Parbati	9,919
Pati Mah	Man Singh	Pat	10,442
Pati Bahal	Ahar Singh	Bawal	12,000
Pati Phoolchand	Jewan Singh	Panyakha	12,300
Rawal	Rao Ramai Singh	Rawal	9,714
Rangach	Mian Partabman Singh & others	Rangach	14,840
Ratan	Parbat Singh	Rahall	721
Rathaura	Achar Singh	Rathaura	42,014
Ravindra	Man Singh	Ravindra	1,300
Rawalal	Ramchandra Singh	Kharolwa	9,114
Rawal	Jewan Singh	Wahadpur	39,232
Ri	Jewan Singh	Ri	2,714
Rudhapura	Ahar Singh	Mandil	37,840
Rudhapur	Jewan Singh	Dara	2,300
Sakra	Parat Singh	Sakra	2,310
Son Thakara	Samrat Singh	Thal	9,200
Tiver Majra	Harnam Singh	Tiver Majra	2,327
Wastone of	Wangharam		2,721

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES
AND TENURES.

Table No. XV, shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII, of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the ordinary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another.

Zaildars and chief headmen have not yet been appointed in this district. There are 5,104 village headmen in the six *tahsils* of this district, as detailed in the margin. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, as in other districts, and their duties are

Ambala	894
Zaunagar	807
Bajana	717
Kharar	827
Rawanpura	909
Yamuna	1067

the same as elsewhere in the province. They are more numerous in proportion to the amount of land revenue they represent than in most other districts.

Table No. XV, shows the number of proprietors or shareholders, and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful: indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

The number of *talukdari*, or intermediate, tenures in the district is unusually large. They are locally known by the name *biswadari*, and are of that kind where a fixed allowance is paid by proprietors in possession of land, in recognition of superior proprietary rights existing in others whose possession has fallen into abeyance. There are no less than 601 such holdings in the district, a larger number than is to be found anywhere in the Panjab, except in the division of Rawalpindi and in the districts of Multan and Hodhnarpur. The tendency of the Sikh system was to strengthen the hands of the actual cultivators of an estate. Their method of realizing their revenue at equal rates from all whom they found in possession, without regard to the nature of their tenures, tended to reduce, and to a great extent did reduce, to a dead level, almost all the distinctions between proprietor and non-proprietor. The cultivators, after paying the share of their produce demanded by their Sikh masters, had nothing left wherewith to pay rent; nor, if they had, was there any power to compel them to pay it. Thus,

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Village tenures.

Village officers.

Proprietary tenures.

Talukdari tenures.

Chapter III, D.
Village communi-
ties and tenures.

Tahsilidari tenures.

many, who under Muhammadan rule had enjoyed the rights of lords of the soil, sank under the Sikhs into insignificance. If, in the period of their power, they had retained in actual possession a few acres of land for their own cultivation, these they continued to hold, paying revenue to the Sikhs on equal terms with other cultivators. But as to manorial rights over other land, they retained none but such as, from force of custom, the cultivators might choose of their own free-will to render.

On the introduction of a British Settlement, these ousted landlords attempted to assert their long-neglected claims. The officer who effected the settlement of the southern portion of the district was an advocate for their recognition, either by actually making the settlement with them as proprietors, or, where this was not possible, by assigning them an allowance under the denomination of *biswadari*. They generally, he says in his report, laid their claim both for the right to engage for the revenue, and for the right to collect the extra *biswadari* allowance. Such cases were mostly settled by arbitration; but no doubt the bias of the settlement officer contributed in a certain degree to enhance the number of those who obtained a recognition of antiquated rights. The officer who conducted the settlement of the northern *tahsils*, on the other hand, was of opinion that in the majority of cases the superior rights of such original proprietors had fallen too completely into abeyance to admit of their recognition; and his policy was to maintain as proprietors all those who were found in proprietary possession, granting an extra *biswadari* allowance only in very exceptional cases.*

*The Chahdrami
tenure.*

Among the complications arising from the Sikh conquests in the district must be noticed a peculiar tenure, called the *chahdrami*, or " $\frac{1}{4}$ share." The tenure had its origin in a common custom of the Cis-Satlaj Sikhs, when struggling for possession of a particular tract, either among themselves or in opposition to the original owners, to come to a compromise, whereby half the revenue of each village in the tract was assigned to either party. The revenue representing theoretically $\frac{1}{4}$ the gross produce, the shares thus apportioned amounted to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the gross produce. Both contending parties, in other words, became *chahdrams*,† or "holders of $\frac{1}{4}$;" the name, however, as a rule, was applied only to the assailed or weaker party. The word, thus coming into use, acquired in course of time a technical meaning, and was applied in some cases to partitions of revenue in which the proportions of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ were not maintained.

It will be seen that the *chahdrami* tenures fall naturally into two classes: the first, where two sovereign powers contested the right to collect revenue; the second, where an invader strove to subject the original holders and compel them to pay him revenue.

* In the Delhi territory, the term *biswadari* is used in a different sense as synonymous with proprietary rights, in distinction to the right of a mere cultivator.

† From the Persian *chahdram* = $\frac{1}{4}$.

In the cases representing the first class, the two sovereign powers, instead of fighting out the quarrel, agreed to share the revenues of each village, and retained concurrent jurisdiction in the shared tract. The principal instance of this kind existed in the person of the Rājā of Patialā, who, until 1849, held villages in Ambālā shared with several minor chiefs. The chiefs of Kalsia and Nālagarh also held shares in land which came under British Administration in 1849. When the minor chiefs ceased to exercise independent jurisdiction, it was manifestly out of the question that the British Government, which took over their powers, should exercise concurrent jurisdiction with a native State, and it accordingly became necessary to effect a territorial division. This was effected at the time of settlement, and this class of shared tenure, therefore, as far as British territory is concerned, has altogether ceased to exist.

The other class, however, of the tenure is still extant. A Sikh invader, finding himself not quite strong enough to reduce the cultivators of his newly-acquired territory to complete subjection, would come to a compromise with some of the most influential from among their number, and grant them half the revenue, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ the gross produce, of a certain village or part of a village. They on their part agreed henceforth to aid the conqueror in collecting his revenue. They were, in fact, on a small scale, *jāgirdārs*, or assignees of the land revenue. When the time of settlement arrived, great difficulty was experienced in dealing with these cases. The chiefs themselves became mere *jāgirdārs*; and, while the Government determined to continue the allowances of the *chahāramis*, it was considered, at the same time, inexpedient to look upon them as sharers in the *jāgīr*. Some of the *chahāramis* were proprietors in actual cultivating possession, while others, on the other hand, belonged to the class already described, of *talukdārs*. In both cases the *chahārami* allowance was completely separated from the *jāgīr*. If the *chahārami* were recorded proprietor, his revenue was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$; if, on the other hand, the settlement officer decreed him only the position of *talukdār*, then the settlement was made at the usual rates with the proprietor, and the *talukdār* was declared entitled to receive a rent-charge equivalent to one-half of the revenue assessed, the remainder going to Government, or to its assignee the *jāgīrdār*, as the case might be.

The deep-stream rule prevails generally in villages on the Jamna, and is still the nominal rule for the district boundary along the Sutlej. In practice, however, the rule has not been adhered to. The Sutlej changes its course so frequently that constant transfers of villages would be required between the Hoshiārpur and Ambālā districts if the published orders were acted up to; and the rule has now practically been allowed to fall into disuse for many years. There is some confusion as to the custom regulating village property on the river banks. The deep-stream rule is generally recorded as the custom in the village papers; but fixed boundaries have been observed by many villages by consent. The question has several times come before the

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

The *Chahārami* tenure.

Riparian custom.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Riparian custom.

rights, but the decisions given so far have not agreed, and no general rule of custom can be yet laid down. Where lands are carried away either by rivers or torrents, the loss is borne by individuals. In case of subsequent recovery from the river, these lands are usually entered as village common land; but in practice the original owners take possession without dispute. In some few villages it is the custom to recompense individual sufferers for their losses from river action by grants from the village common land; and this is no doubt the most effectual means of preventing hardship to individuals; but unfortunately any such arrangement necessitates an ideal unanimity among the villagers, which seldom has its existence in actual fact.

Tenants and rents.

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. It may be noticed, however, that in the opinion of the settlement officer of the district the distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary tenants (*maurisi* and *ghair maurisi*) was in this district a creation of the British administration. The germ of the distinction, no doubt, existed even under the Sikhs, some tenants being more favoured than others. But the terms *maurisi* and *ghair maurisi* were unknown before the time of the regular settlement, and their introduction was the introduction of new ideas, not merely of new names.

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the district officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 713-14):—

"In this district there are few well-to-do agriculturists, hence they never employ any permanent hired field labourers. It is only for reaping the *khair* crops of cotton and *waddi*, and at the risk for the sugarcane, tobacco, and poppy crops, that hired daily labourers are employed for two or three days at the most. The rates of wages vary according to the amount of work the labourer is able to perform; the daily labour wages range from two annas to four annas. At reaping time hired labourers are also required, but they are not paid in money; they receive as wages a load or bundle of the crop they have cut, and which perhaps may yield four or five seers of grain. There is no special class employed in field labour, but generally *shamras* of the village or other indigent persons who have no particular means of livelihood. This kind of employment at the most never extends longer than one month at a time. At other times, when not engaged in field labour, these men work in the town as coolies, or perhaps work in leather or weaver. About 10 per cent. of the whole population of the district may be assumed to work at times as field labour. The condition of this class (field labourers) is no doubt very inferior to that of even the very poorest self-cultivating proprietors, and they never have any thing in hand, in short, live from hand to mouth, and in seasons of famine stream out of their villages into the towns, having nothing to fall back upon, and no credit with the village funds and except live and there, where employed as permanent ploughmen or herdsmen perhaps, they get no assistance from the village agriculturists. In short, in times of distress and scarcity and high prices

these poor wretches are in very evil plight. They have no credit account with the village bankers or money-lenders."

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII., though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI. show the number of persons holding service grants from the villages, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village maulanis and watchmen on condition of or in payment for services rendered to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of muniteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Petty village grants.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIII A. show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX. the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

The peasantry, except in Jagādhrī, are reported to be not generally in debt. In the *tahsils* of Ropar and Khair, especially, where the land tax presses lightly, most of them are in easy circumstances. In the neighbourhood of cantonments and large cities the expenses of living have increased very considerably within the last 10 or 15 years; the peasantry have become accustomed to a better style of living, and extravagant habits are growing up; they often live and dress more expensively than they can afford. In these parts of the district accordingly, many villagers are undoubtedly deeply involved in debt; the Rājās almost universally. In the Naraingarh and Pipri *tahsils* the assessment is said to press more heavily; the cultivators are generally poor, and many have fallen into the hands of money-lenders.

The rate of interest charged by money-lenders to agriculturists is generally Rs. 1-0-0 per cent. per month, and on simple bonds varies from that rate up to 37½ per cent. per annum. In case of mortgages, the interest varies from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum, and from 9 to 12 when jewels or other valuables are

Chapter III. D.
Village communities and tenures.

Poverty or wealth
of the people.

pawned as security. In loans of grain, effected principally by petty village shopkeepers, interest ranges from $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 48 per cent. per annum, payments being made in kind and for the most part at the valuation of the creditor. There are but few large bankers, and the loan business is mostly carried on by local shopkeepers.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE
AND LIVE STOCK.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III. and IIIA. and IIIB. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., Section D.

The quality of crops is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be improving steadily, and wheat, tobacco, cotton and sugar-cane to be taking the place of inferior crops, such as *jowar*, *bajra*, and *moh*. *Bajra* is now extensively grown only in the *Pipli tahsil*. The cultivation of cotton has largely increased of late years, the annual yield being now double the yield of 10 years ago. These improvements are the result merely of an increase in material prosperity, enabling the peasantry to incur a larger outlay upon their farms. Throughout the greater part of the district the regular two-year course of agriculture prevails, land lying fallow for a whole year and then being cultivated for two successive crops. The benefits of the long fallow are well understood, and it is only in the exceptional circumstances of irrigated lands, or of an unusually favourable rainfall, that the practice is departed from.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III., IIIA., and IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food grains, have been discussed in Chapter III., page 31.

Table No. XIV. gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 12 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 6 per cent. from wells, 1 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 81 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. But the area of canal irrigation seems to have been largely over-estimated, and later statistics show the total irrigation of all kinds at less than 10 per cent. of

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live Stock.

General statistics of agriculture.

General statement of agricultural practices.

The Seasons : Rainfall.

Irrigation.

follow afterwards, or during the cold weather season, though if there is an early crop of rice, owing to the favourable and seasonable rain, land cropped with rice is not unfrequently cultivated with gram; but, except on *bandar* land near hill streams, gram on rice land is a catch crop. The only particular difference in treatment of manured and unmanured and irrigated and unirrigated land is, that irrigated land which has been manured will be ploughed much oftener than unirrigated land which has not been manured, but there will not be any material difference in the rotation or succession of crops."

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below:—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Wheat	1,019	2,241	Chilled	304	407
Cheese	13,400	14,265	Threshing and sowing	713	240
Maize	1,455	1,714	Grassland	3,500	3,613
Mad (Cult)	10,000	10,000	Wheat	14,000	11,000
Wheat	1,200	1,200	Wheat	1,001	2,279
Maize	21,110	20,000	Wheat	9,422	6,422
Wheat		001	Wheat	1,000	1,000
Tobacco		24	Wheat	12,012	15,120
Cauliflower	100	42	Other crops	218	3,100
Wheat		1			

The staple crops are wheat, barley, and gram for the spring harvest, and rice, *jowar* (great millet), *bajra* (spiked millet), Indian corn, *muth* (*pharusulus acuminifolius*), *malik* (*pharusulus radiatus*), cotton, and sugar-cane in the autumn. Poppy and tobacco are both grown in small quantities in the spring, and hemp in the autumn; but only in quantities sufficient for local consumption.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 32. The

Average yield.
Production and
consumption of
food grains.

Crop.	Average yield.	Non-Average yield.	Total.
Wheat	9,04,000	9,08,000	18,12,000
Indian corn	10,10,000	10,10,000	20,20,000
Pulses	11,10,000	11,10,000	22,20,000
Total	42,30,000	42,30,000	84,60,000

figures are based upon an estimated population of 10,35,488 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food grains, was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that an annual import of some 2,085,500 maunds of grain was required to supplement the local production, consisting of rice from across the Jumna, and of wheat, maize, gram, and other pulses from the Panjab.

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture,
Arboriculture
and Live StockArboriculture
and forests.

Kalesar Forest.

Table No. XVII. shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Down, of the Forest Department:—

"This Forest in the Ambála district, consisting of 11,829 acres, is situated on the right bank of the river Jamná near the heads of the Western Jamná canal, and about 32 miles north of the Jagádhri Railway Station. It is bounded on the north and west by the territory of the Rájá of Náhan, on the south by the territories of the Rájá of Náhan and of the Sirdár of Kalsia and village lands of Khizrábád and Lala Hansi Lal, and on the east by the lands of Kalesar. The Kalesar Government Forest lies principally between two low ranges of Siwálík hills running west from the Jamná. The valley is about nine miles long and is narrow, being about 1½ miles broad at the east end, and gradually decreasing towards the west. The forest in the valley is divided by a broad water-course called the 'Sak Rán,' which carries off the drainage of both ranges into the Jamná.

"The growth in the valley is *ail* with a slight mixture of miscellaneous trees. The inward slopes, however, are 1/3rd miscellaneous and 2/3rd *ail*, *barálí* (*Lagerstrœmia parviflora*) being very plentiful, though more so in the northern than the southern ranges. The outward slopes of both ranges are very precipitous. The Government forest also extends to the south of the southern range from the Jamná to the Chaskan Ghát. The ground here, however, is composed of small low hills much intersected with water-courses, and the growth is poor. There is no bamboo in the valley, but the Burreo and Nangal Setes south of the southern range contain a large quantity, but of small size. Better grass is plentiful all over the low hills. The principal trees at Kalesar are *ail*, *seon*, *mandar*, *barálí*, *chetry*, *dhawan*, *bakera*, *burreo*, *ásida*, *éachail*, *bel*, *sirís*, *khair*, *amla*, &c. &c. The produce is at present insignificant. The soil is good in the valley as far as the Chaskan Ghát, west of which it becomes inferior and mixed with reddish clay. Boulders exist for a great depth everywhere, even on the hills. The soil south of the southern range is very inferior.

"Government rights are absolute; but the Pathán *jagirdars* of Khizrábád hold seven shares of Rs. 65 each in the gross revenue. Water is very scarce, and during the hot months is only found in two or three places. The *ail* in the valley is protected by fire conservancy.

Jagádhri planta-
tion (reserve).

"This plantation, consisting of a long narrow strip of 200 acres 3 roods and 10 poles, was commenced in 1868-69. It is composed entirely of *shisham*, and is situated on the right bank of the Jamná about five miles from the railway station of Jagádhri. It extends from near and below the railway bridge over the Jamná for about two miles down stream. The soil is good *satbhá*."

Livestock.

Table No. XXII. shows the live stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report. Rájputs, when they can afford it, always, and Játs generally, have a mare, large or small, to ride and breed from. The Rájputs, because they consider it more like a gentleman to ride than to walk, and because they are fond of horses. Gújars and Kambohs are more attached to cattle: Gújars as a pursuit, Kambohs as the means of improving their lands. It has been before remarked that the Rájputs have an unfortunate longing for other men's cattle. The other domestic animals are pigs and poultry. Pigs are kept by none but *cháhrahás*, who eat the flesh of these filthy feeders. Fowls are kept by Musalmáns, *kunjars*, and *cháhrahás*, who all eat

the birds and their eggs. The village dogs generally belong to the village; they are sometimes the property of the *Gadaryas*, or shepherds. There are but a few shepherds in the country under report. However, in villages near towns herds of sheep and goats are kept. They are owned by the butchers. It is thought degrading to tend sheep and goats; and men of good caste who are reduced to doing this find a difficulty in getting married. The dogs are more valued than Europeans have any idea of; they guard the village from strangers and thieves, and assist the sweepers, *chamars*, cows, pigs, and sheep, in doing the work of scavengers of the village.

The prices of live stock are thus given by the Deputy Commissioner:—Animals used for agriculture: bullock, Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; buffalo for working wells, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for carriage: horse, Rs. 20 to Rs. 200; mule, Rs. 75 to Rs. 150; donkey, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50; camel, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150; buffalo, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for food and trade: cow, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40; sheep, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10; goat, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10; she-buffalo, Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

A few Government stallions have been kept in the district since the year 1868; but very little horse-breeding has been done. There are now three stallions, stationed at Ambala, Jagadhri, and Pipli; and a native *sautri* has been attached to the district for two years. He is a successful castrator; but the operation is not yet popular. There are no Government bulls or rams in the district; and there are no cattle fairs nor horse fairs.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Live stock.

Government breeding operations: fairs.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1881. But the figures are

Occupations of the people.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural	13,315	136,811
Non-agricultural	126,517	418,449
Total	139,832	555,260

perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII. of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Principal industries and manufactures.

upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 88 to 96 of Table No. XIA. and in Table No. XIIB. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. Commercially and industrially the district is not an interesting one. Its manufactures are few and unimportant. *Rapur* is famous for its production of small articles of iron-work, and *Ambala* for *durries* (carpets). Coarse country cloth is woven in almost every village, but for local consumption only. Mr. Lockwood Kipping, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"Considering the history and traditions of this district it is disappointing to find so few remnants of either Mohammedan or Hindu art still alive and in practice. At *Sarkind* and other places in the neighbourhood are unusually fine but little known examples of Pathan architecture, while some parts of the district are peculiarly sacred to Hindu estimation. At *Ambala* itself there is nothing to be seen but the large military cantonment. A Lucknow figure-modeller has established himself in the *hukra* and produces small figurines in terra-cotta, representing serpents, *fayes*, and other characteristic types. These are quite equal to the average standard of Lucknow figure-modelling. Basket-work in bamboo is a growing trade. Lady's work-tables, occasional tea-tables, flower stands and other fancy articles copied from European originals are the usual forms, in addition to baskets for native use. At *Dera Bassi* and some other villages cotton prints, unlike those of any other district in the Panjab, are made. Country cloth of very narrow width is used, and the patterns are generally disposed equally distributed, resembling the prints imported into Europe from which the first idea of "Indian chintz" was taken. The usual Panjab practice now is, on the other hand, to treat the surface to be ornamented as a complete composition, with borders and panels. These prints are sent into the hills and carried a long way into the interior. In some of the more elaborate patterns the fabric is strikingly like woollen cloth. *Jagshir* has a well-deserved reputation for brass-ware. Tassels and pretty lamps with branching arms touched with colour on the leaves, and many other forms of brass-ware, are here exceptionally well made. *Shahabad* is spoken of as excelling in some handicrafts, but they seem to be practised by one or two individuals only. Two silversmiths from this place contributed to the Exhibition of 1883 very good specimens of chased silver, such as openwork bracelets set with turquoise, and bell chains of excellent, though somewhat mimic, workmanship. They are also the best seal-engravers in the Province, being capable of cutting intaglio of armoial and other subjects, as well as the usual Persian writing for signet rings. Here also is a *ecstasy* in the manufacture of musical instruments, such as *saranga*, *tanpura*, &c. *Molberry* and *tua* are the woods generally employed, and ivory, carving and inlay with wood-carving in low relief are freely introduced. He has also produced the *pique* inlay known in Bombay work-houses, made by arranging tiny rods of metal, motherwood, and partitioned ivory of geometric section in patterns which are glued up and then sawn across in sections, each section, like a slice of the English sweetmeat called "rock," being a repetition of the pattern ready for insertion in a ground. From the same place from time to time specimens of one of the many puerilities in which native ingenuity and skill are so often wasted are sent. This is a sort of paper lace—writing paper cut into a dainty openwork of foliage and other forms with great delicacy and some skill in design. There are examples of this triviality in the Lahore Museum."

Terra-cotta.

Basket work.

Cotton prints.

Brass ware.

Shahabad industries.

Musical instruments.

Paper lace.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district. The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 49. Many of the more considerable towns have their weekly market days for the disposal of country produce; and it is at these markets that most of the business of the district is transacted. The principal weekly markets are at Jagadhri, Khirabad, Būria, and Kharar: at Ambala, Ropar and a few other places, supplies are always plentiful, and no special market day is recognized. The trade of the towns is noticed under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Ambala, Ropar and Jagadhri, all situated on the Railway, are the chief trading centres in the district, and even from these there are no well established lines of trade. The district is the most populous in the Panjāb, and it is doubtful if it does more than supply its own wants in the way of food grains, and in bad years large imports are required of both grain and fodder. All miscellaneous products find a ready sale in the numerous hill stations within easy reach of the district.

Ambala city is a considerable grain mart, receiving grain and cotton in large quantities from the district, and from the southern parts of the Ludhiāna district, and also from the independent native states of Patiala, Nabha and Jind, and exporting them both up and down country. It carries on a considerable trade in hill products, such as ginger, turmeric, potatoes, opium, and *chama*, &c. From the south it imports English cloth and iron; and from the Panjāb, salt, wool, woollen and silk manufactures. In return, it manufactures and exports cotton goods, especially *darris*, in considerable quantities.

Ropar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains: it carries on a considerable trade in grain, sugar and indigo; salt is largely imported from the salt range mines, and exported to the hills, in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium, and *chama*. Country cloth is manufactured in the town and largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Ropar have a reputation for the manufacture of locks and other small articles of iron.

Jagadhri carries on a considerable trade in metals, importing large quantities of copper and iron from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay, converted into vessels, &c., of different sorts and sizes, and exporting to the North-Western Provinces and Panjāb.

A considerable quantity of borax is manufactured at Sadhaura, and sal-ammoniac at Gunthala and Sarna Saiyadan, and is exported both up and down country.

During the American War a large cotton market was established at Kurali in the Kharar *taluk*, on the Ropar and Kharar road, and for many years a thriving trade was done. The cotton of the neighbourhood is still celebrated, but the special importance of the market has passed away now that the normal condition of the cotton-trade has been restored. But even now it is said that as much as five lakhs worth of cotton changes hands at Kurali in the year.

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Course and nature of trade.

Chapter IV, C. SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail *bâdar* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI., but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII. give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1856-57 to 1871-72	27-0	22-4
1872-73 to 1877-78	25-0	21-0
1878-79 to 1901-02	25-0	22-0

can be placed upon the figures.

Labour.

The supply of day labourers is derived either from the *chamar* caste, or by temporary immigrants from Bikāner and Hariāna. When employed in harvesting, labourers are paid in kind, receiving generally eight *seers* of grain per day in the neighbourhood of towns, and five *seers* in villages where labour is more plentiful and the necessities of the labourer smaller. Other agricultural labour is paid for in money at the rate of 2½ or 3 annas a day. Wages in kind seem to remain stationary, but money wages have doubled within the last few years. Since, however, the prices of food and necessities of life have risen in almost the same proportion, it is doubtful whether the actual condition of the labourer is much better than it was in old days. Skilled labour is better paid in towns than formerly, in consequence of an increased demand. Artisans (such as carpenters, smiths, masons) can earn from three to five, or even six annas a day according to their ability.

Weights and measures.

The following is a list of the weights in use:—

<i>Adhmas</i> = ½ <i>seer</i>	<i>Dhaseeri</i> = 2½ "
<i>Paisa</i> = ¼ "	<i>Tinwari</i> = 3 "
<i>Adhars</i> = ⅓ "	<i>Chauswari</i> = 4 "
<i>Seer</i> = 1 "	<i>Pansari or ratti</i> = 5 "
<i>Dekhani</i> = 1½ "	<i>Dhori</i> = 10 "
<i>Dharsi</i> = 2 <i>masas</i>	<i>Dhan</i> = 20 "
	<i>Mau</i> = 40 "

Metal weights are in use for all except the last two. The weights are *kachcha* weights. A *kachcha man* is either 16, 16½, 17, or 20 *pakka seer*: 17 is common.

The following tables are also in use:—

Grain weights.		Gold and Silver weights.	
5 <i>Bajras</i> ' weight = 1 <i>chittai</i>		8 Grains of rice = 1 <i>ratti</i>	
16 <i>Chittais</i> = 1 <i>seer</i>		8 <i>Rattis</i> = 1 <i>masaka</i>	
40 <i>Seer</i> = 1 <i>man</i>		12 <i>Masakas</i> = 1 <i>tolu</i>	

The following measures of length are in use:—

<i>Ungh</i> = one finger breadth	<i>Bath</i> = elbow to finger tip
<i>Chappu</i> = breadth of four fingers	<i>Gaz</i> = about 2 <i>baths</i>
<i>Muthi</i> = clenched fist	<i>Kadai</i> = 16 <i>chappas</i> , or a double pace of 54 to 57 inches.
<i>Palang</i> = span, thumb tip to little finger tip	
<i>or biland</i>	

Table of Carpenters' and Masons' Measure.

6 <i>Tamra</i>	=	1 <i>Paia</i> .
2 <i>Paia</i>	=	1 <i>Adhama</i> .
2 <i>Adhama</i>	=	1 <i>Pissa</i> or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an English yard.
24 <i>Tamra</i>	=	1 <i>Gaz</i> .

The measures of area are the *pio-bigha*, *adh-bigha*, *panna-bigha*, *bigha*, and so on. The *zamindar* does not talk of *biscas*. Inside the village site they measure not by *kadams* but by *gaz*.

The ordinary unit of land measurement is the *kachcha bigha* of 20 square *kadams* varying from 850 to 1,000 square yards in different parts of the district. In the Government records of last settlement land is measured by the *pukka bigha* of 3,025 square yards, but for the purpose of the new settlement a fixed *kachcha bigha* standard has been set up of $\frac{3}{4}$ rd the *pukka bigha*. In any case the *bigha*, whether *kachcha* or *pukka*, is divided into 20 *biscas*. In a few villages in the north of the district the *zamindars* use the *kanul* and *marla* standard common everywhere.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I. of the Administration Report for 1878-79; Table No. XLVI. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating

travelling allowances; while Table No. XIX. shows the area taken up by Government for communications within the district.

The *Satlaj* and *Jamna* (except within the hills) are both

navigable for country craft throughout their courses within the district; through traffic on both these rivers is confined to certain portions only. The table in the margin shows the mooring places and ferries, and the distances between them,

Communications.	Miles.
Navigable rivers, <i>Satlaj</i> and <i>Jamna</i>	72
Railways	60
Metalled roads, viz., District roads, Grand Trunk road, and Ambala and Kalke road	93
Unmetalled roads	440

Rivers.	Stations.	Distances in miles.	Remarks.
<i>Satlaj</i>	Sarai	—	Ferry and mooring places.
	Arankot	—	
	Miani	—	
	Imper	—	
	Chahlan	—	
<i>Jamna</i>	Mulana	—	Do.
	Bilaspur	—	
	Raj Mahal	—	
	Dika	—	
	Pandhari	—	
	Simritale	—	

following the downward course of each river.

The *Sindh*, *Panjab* and *Delhi* Railway from *Saharanpur* to *Ludhiana* and the branch line of the same company from *Doraha* to *Nalagarh* runs through the district with downward stations as follows:—

Main Line.—*Sarchind* to *Sarai Banjara*, 2 miles; *Rajpura*, 6 miles; *Simbha*, 7 miles; *Ambala City*, 6 miles; *Ambala Cantonments*, 5 miles; *Kesri*, 7 miles; *Barara*, 8 miles; *Mustafabad* or *Unchachaudna*, 6 miles; *Hingoli*, 3 miles; *Jagadhri* 7 miles.

Branch Line, *Ropar*.—*Doraha* to *Bagawal*, 3 miles; *Nilan*, 3 miles; *Machiwara*, 6 miles; *Powawat*, 5 miles; *Baholpur*, 3 miles; *Kheri*, 1 mile; *Khallaur*, 2 miles; *Chamkaur*, 3 miles; *Siswan*, 4 miles; *Budki*, 2 miles; *Ropar*, 2 miles; *Canal head*,

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Weights and measures.

Communications.
Telegraph. Post.

Chapter IV. C.

Prices, Weights
and Measures,
and Communica-
tions.

Roads.

2 miles; Sadāharat, 2 miles; Ghanauti, 2 miles; Bikkon, 2 miles; Nālagarh, 8 miles.

There are three metalled roads in the district—(1) The Grand Trunk Road, which enters it from Karnāl a few miles east of Thānesar, and runs nearly north as far as Ambāla; from this point it turns north-west, and passes, a few miles further on, into Patāla territory. It crosses all the hill streams by bridges. The principal bridges are those of the Mārkaṇḍa, the Tāngri, and the Ghaggar. Its total length within the district is 38 miles. (2) The Sahāranpur road, running south-east *via* Mullāna and Jagādhrī. This road was metalled in 1866, but has not been kept in repair. Its length in this district from the Jamnā to Ambāla is 39 miles. (3) The Ambāla and Kālka road (for Simla). This leaves the Grand Trunk Road four miles above the Ambāla Cantonment, and runs nearly due north to Kālka, at the foot of the hills; distance 39 miles. The Ghaggar is crossed by a ford, 20 miles from Ambāla; all other streams are bridged. A detention of a few hours sometimes occurs at the crossing after heavy rain in the hills. During the rainy season the mails are carried across upon elephants. At most seasons, however, the river is easily fordable. The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers and troops to be found at each. Communications on the road from Ambāla to Kālka are often interrupted in the rains by floods on the Ghaggar river, which is not bridged, and which crosses the road at Mubārīkpur—

Roads.	Halting Place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Ludhiana and Kālka road, but not metalled.	Merrāla	—	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground; police post-house and a <i>haveli</i> <i>moat</i> .
	Kharar	10	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground; <i>moat</i> , with a <i>ford</i> for European travellers.
	Berkī	4	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
	Chandigarh	9	Last 4 miles metalled. Encamping-ground; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; P. W. D.; and a <i>moat</i> .
Ambāla and Kālka road, metalled.	Ambāla Cantonment	—	Metalled road. Encamping-ground; <i>baggage</i> <i>baggage</i> for troops <i>baggage</i> ; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; <i>baggage</i> , and <i>moat</i> to the <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> .
	Lahri	13	Encamping-ground; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; and P. W. D. <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> .
	Mubārīkpur	9	Encamping-ground; and a P. W. D. <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> .
	Chandigarh	11	Encamping-ground; P. W. D. <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; and a <i>moat</i> .
Grand Trunk Road	Bar	—	Encamping-ground; <i>moat</i> with <i>baggage</i> for <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> .
	Haryana	15	<i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> .
	Mughal-Pore	10	<i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> .
	Ambāla Cantonment	11	Encamping-ground; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; and <i>moat</i> .
	Shahidpur	10	Encamping-ground; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; and <i>moat</i> .
Ambāla in Sahāranpur.	Bar	—	Encamping-ground; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; and <i>moat</i> .
	Mughal-Pore	10	Encamping-ground; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; and <i>moat</i> .
	Ambāla	11	Encamping-ground; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; and <i>moat</i> .
	Chandigarh	9	Encamping-ground; P. W. D. <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; and <i>moat</i> .
	Jagādhrī	8	Encamping-ground; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; <i>moat</i> <i>baggage</i> ; and <i>moat</i> .

There are also district unmetalled roads from Ambala city to Pihova, 33 miles; Pihova to Thánesar, 15 miles; Thánesar *via* Pipli to Ládwa, 13 miles; Ládwa *via* Radaur to Jagádhrí, 21 miles; Jagádhrí *via* Khizrábád to Kaleaur, 24 miles; Khizrábád *via* Bilaspur, Sadhaura to Naráingarh, 30 miles; Naráingarh to Mani Májra, 26 miles; Mani Májra to Kharar, 11 miles; Kharar to Ropar, 18 miles; Ambala to Kála-Amb, 29 miles; Ambala to Ropar *via* Kharar, 46 miles. There are police and district rest-houses in several places.

A Telegraph line runs along the whole length of the railway with a Telegraph Office at each station, as well as on the road from Ambala to Kálka with Telegraph Office at Ambala cantonments and Kálka.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Ambala Cantonments, M.O., S.B.; Ambala city M.O., S.B.; Bihra, Barara, M.O., S.B.; Bilaspur M.O., S.B.; Búria, Chamkaur, M.O., S.B.; Chandigarh M.O., S.B.; Chhappar M.O., S.B.; Dádápur M.O., S.B.; Garhi Kotáha, Gumthala Rao, Ismáílábád, Jagádhrí, M.O., S.B.; Kasri, Kharar, M.O., S.B.; Kurli M.O., S.B.; Ládwa M.O., S.B.; Mani Májra, Morinda, M.O., S.B.; Mabárikpur M.O., S.B.; Mullána M.O., S.B.; Naráingarh M.O., S.B.; Pihova M.O., S.B.; Pipli M.O., S.B.; Radaur M.O., S.B.; Ráipur M.O., S.B.; Rájpura M.O., S.B.; Ropar M.O., S.B.; Sadhaura M.O., S.B.; Sanghaur M.O., S.B.; Shahábád M.O., S.B.; Shahsádpur M.O., S.B.; Sarhind M.O., S.B.; Thánesar M.O., S.B.; Ambala City Railway station M.O.

Notes.—M.O. indicates Money Order Office, and S.B. Savings Bank.

Chapter IV. C.

Prices, Weights
and Measures,
and Communica-
tions.

Roads.

Telegraph.

Post.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V.
Administration
and Finance.Executive and
Judicial.

The Ambāla district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Ambāla division. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the

Tahsil.	Qanungos and Safis.	Patwaris and Assistants.
Ambāla	3	69
Jagādhrī	2	51
Kharar	3	60
Ropar	3	73
Nandīgarh	2	60
Piplī	2	70
	15	423

district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, an Assistant Commissioner, one European Extra Assistant Commissioner, and two Native Extra Assistant Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner is posted in charge of the sub-division of Ropar. Each *tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildār* assisted

by a *Nāib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are four *Munsiffs* in the district, stationed at Ambāla, Jagādhrī, Ropar and Piplī, and have jurisdiction as follows:—

<i>Munsiff</i> , Ambāla	...	Parganas Ambāla, Nandīgarh, Kotāla and Muharīkpur.
Do. Piplī	...	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Piplī and pargana Mallān.
Do. Jagādhrī	...	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Jagādhrī and pargana Sadhanra.
Do. Ropar	...	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Ropar and pargana Kharar.

Criminal, Police
and Gaols.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate stationed at the Ambāla cantonments, situated at a distance of four miles from the civil lines of Ambāla. There are also seven Honorary Magistrates in the district exercising magisterial powers within the limits of their *jāgirs*. The Honorary Magistrates of Shahzādpur and Bharell exercise powers in some of the Government villages in addition to their *jāgir* villages.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent

Class of Police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Mounted guards.	Protective and detective.
District (Imperial)	374	112	262
Cantonment	144	—	144
Municipal	20	—	20
Peon Police	11	—	11
Total	549	112	437

and three Assistants, one of whom is in special charge of the Ropar sub-division. The strength of the force, as given in Table No. L. of the Police Report for 1883, is shown in the margin.

In addition to this force, 2,300 village watchmen are entertained and paid by a cess upon the revenue of the village. The *thānas* or principal police jurisdictions and the *chāukis* or police outposts are distributed as follows:—

Tahsil Ambála.—*Thánas* Ambála City and Mallána.

Tahsil Kharar.—*Thánas* Kharar, Chandigarh, Mubárikpur, and outpost of Mani Májra.

Tahsil Ropar.—*Thánas* Ropar and Morinda.

Tahsil Naráingarh.—*Thánas* Naráingarh, Sadhaura and Garhi, and 2nd class outposts of Morni and Patwi.

Tahsil Jagádhrí.—*Thánas* Jagádhrí, Biláspur, and Chhappar.

Tahsil Pipli.—*Thánas* Pipli, Sháhábád, Thánesar, Pihova, Radaur, Sanghaur, and Ládwa; and Biloch guard at Ismáílábád.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thána*, and also at the outpost of Patwi, subordinate to the police station Naráingarh. The Ambála district lies within the Ambála Police Circle under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambála.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 797 prisoners. This gaol relieves the smaller gaols in the southern portion of the Province when they are getting overcrowded or from other causes. This is one of the prisons of the Province in which prisoners for transportation to the Andamans collect.

The Biloch tribe is the only registered criminal tribe under

Title.	Males.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bilochs	40	—	—	40

the Criminal Tribes Act in the district, and their number on the register on the 31st December 1883 is

shown in the margin. During the year 45 were convicted of the following offences:—Absence without leave, 36; housebreaking in Montgomery district, 7; under Section 174, Indian Penal Code, 2. They live chiefly about Pihova, &c., Thánesar and Sháhábád. They do not commit much crime in this district, but go to other districts utilising the railway greatly in their expeditions. The crimes they are chiefly addicted to are burglary, *dakaiti*, and serious non-bailable offences. There are 340 male and 250 female Sáfás in the district; they are not registered, and do not seem very criminally inclined.

The revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years are shown in Table No. XXVIII., while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV. and XXXIII. give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax, and Stamps respectively; Table No. XXXIII. shows the number and situation of registration offices.

Revenue, taxation and registration.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Ambála, Jagádhrí, Kharar, Ropar and Pipli. Poppy cultivation is carried on in the district to a considerable extent.

Table No. XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure for the last five years from district funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 16 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various

Chapter V

Administration
and Finance.Revenue, taxation,
and registration.

tahsils, and of the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners at the *Sade* station; the *Tahsildars* of the district, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools, and Executive Engineer are *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner is President. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown below. The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 55, 56; and the cattle-pounds at page 59. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII.

Income from Provincial Properties for the last five years.

Source of income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat bridges ...	1,280	1,000	981	1,100	1,105
Ferries without boat bridges ...	5,651	6,913	5,920	6,342	6,494
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	956	1,035	990	1,118	1,091
Encamping-grounds, &c. ...	1,802	2,187	2,062	1,853	1,940
Cattle-pounds ...	4,089	2,932	5,214	3,353	3,287
Waste properties ...	244	122	189	247	221
Total ...	14,322	13,889	12,556	12,965	13,048

Settlements of
land revenue.

In the days of the empire, the Ambála district formed part of the "*siba*" of Sarhind. The revenue was then regularly assessed, but the statistics of the settlement are not procurable. Part were lost in the period of anarchy that preceded the consolidation of the Sikh power, and the rest were made away with by the jealousy of the Patialá chief, who did not wish them to fall into the hands of the British Government. Among the Sikhs there was no such thing as an assessment. The almost universal system was to collect the revenue in kind from the person actually in possession. Two-fifths of the gross produce was the ordinary proportion which they took in the Cis-Sutlej States. But where the soil was very poor, or in special cases, where, for instance, the occupants were Sikhs, this rate was lowered to one-third or even one-fourth. In Jalandhar the proportion was as high as one-half, but it did not in any case exceed two-fifths in the Ambála district.

Summary settlements of the land revenue were effected at various times for such parts of the district as lapsed prior to 1846; in the next year, 1847, the preliminary operations of a regular settlement were set on foot, under Mr. Wynyard, in the southern *tahsils* of the district as then constituted. At first the proceedings of the Settlement Officer were much embarrassed by the doubtful nature of his instructions as to the assessment of the large tracts still in the hands of Sikh

chiefs, but this difficulty was removed by the farther changes introduced in 1849. In 1853 the regular settlement operations were extended, under Mr. Melvill, to the northern *tahsils*, and the settlement of the whole district, as then constituted, was completed and sanctioned in 1855.

In the Thánsear district, Summary Settlements were effected in each portion, as it came under British rule. The first regular settlements were made separately, in two divisions, at distinct periods, and by different officers. The western, or Kaithal, portion (now in the Karnál district) was, for a short time after 1846, treated as a separate district, and was first brought under regular settlement in 1846 by Captain Abbott, whose proceedings began and ended within the year. This assessment, however, was never reported for sanction, doubts existing from the first as to its fairness. The portion of the district comprising the estates of Thánsear and Ládwa was first assessed by Mr. Wynyard. Here too doubts were soon raised as to the equity of the assessment, and in 1853 (Kaithal being by this time incorporated into the Thánsear district), a revision of assessment in the whole Thánsear district was entrusted to Captain Larkins, then Deputy Commissioner. His assessment was completed and reported upon in 1856. It soon appeared, however, that though Captain Larkins had granted considerable remissions, the assessment was still in parts too high, and further reductions were directed to be granted. This operation was carried out by Captain Bask, who reported the results in 1859. The assessment, however, was still too high, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in its realization. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Mr. Roberts, then Financial Commissioner, who pronounced the condition of the district to be a blot upon British administration, it was determined to effect another revision. This revision was reported by Captain Elphinstone in 1869; but was again pronounced unsatisfactory, and a further revision ordered. This was effected by Captain Davies, who reported its completion in 1862. The settlement was then finally sanctioned. The sanction accorded to the separate settlements of the several portions of the district were so arranged that their periods should expire together at the end of March 1880. The whole district is now under revision of settlement.

Table No. XXIX. gives figures for the principal items and

Source of revenue.	1861.	1881-82.
Warren's warrant talukdars	14.	25.
Chaudhars	299	299
Land holdings	54	70
Water rights	121	143
Water tolls	244	215
Grassland and other revenue	91	99
Other items of miscellaneous and revenue	200	125

the totals of land revenue collections since 1886-89. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin. Table

No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX. shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Settlements of land revenue.

Statistics of land revenue.

Chapter V.

Administration
and Finance.Statistics of land
revenue.

of the district is assessed. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre, at it stood in 1878-79, was Rs. 1-6-4 on cultivated, Rs. 1-9-10 on cultivable, and Rs. 6-12-11 on total area. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions and *takini* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIII A.—Registration. The instalments of revenue and the cesses are noticed below at page 66.

Instalments and
cesses.

Gains or losses by alluvion and diluvion of less than 10 per cent. of the village area have hitherto been disregarded as affecting the assessment. It is proposed in future to take up all such cases individually where the people have recorded their agreement.

Di-alluvion rule.

Government lands,
forests, &c.

Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed in Chapter IV. (page 50).

Assignments of
land revenue.

Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsil* as the figures stood in 1881-82. The principal assignees have already been noticed in Chapter III. (page 40).

Education.

Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a Government district school at Ambála and another at Jagadhri. There are 11 middle schools situated at Mullana, Thanesar, Sháhábád, Ládwa, Bária, Biláspur, Kharar, Mami Májra, Sadhaura, Naráingurh and Morinda; one aided school at Ropar, a girls' school at Kharar, and another at Chumli. In addition to these there are 64 primary schools. There is also at Ambála the Government Wards' school, which is separately described below. The district lies within the Ambála circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Ambála. Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at pages 34—37.

Government
Wards' Institute,
Ambála city.

The Wards' school was first started by Major Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Ambála (1866), as a local one, and was intended chiefly for the sons of *Sardars* of the Ambála district; but it is now open to the sons of the native gentlemen of good social position from all provinces. The education given comprises instruction in English, Persian, Urdu, History, Geography, Mathematics, and such other branches of learning as may be required. Particular attention is also paid to games and out-door exercises of every description. The pupils all live in the school compound, and each maintains a separate establishment. The Superintendent, who is an English gentleman, has control over each pupil's household, personal expenses, and education; competent masters assist him in the school room. The management of the school is in the hands of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner

of Ambala. A yearly examination is held by the Inspector of Schools, Ambala Circle, whose report is submitted to Government. The fees paid by the pupils vary according to circumstances; but the rate for wards and minors of the Ambala district is 12 per cent. on their incomes. The regular vacations are—a month in the hot weather and a fortnight at Christmas. The more important native holidays are also allowed. The school, as far as mere numbers go, has not been well supported by the class it is intended to benefit, the principal reason being its expensive character, and the great dislike evinced by parents to send their children any long distance from home. It is in contemplation to place the school on an entirely different footing, and to conduct it more on the plan which has been found to work successfully in the Ajmer and Kathiawar colleges.

Table No. XXXVIII. gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, of which there are five, as follows:—

1. Ambala city ... Civil Hospital in medical charge of an Assistant Surgeon.
2. Roper dispensary ... Ditto.
3. Jagadhri dispensary ... Ditto.
4. Thanesar dispensary ... In medical charge of a Hospital Assistant.
5. Badliana dispensary ... Ditto.

All are under the control of the Civil Surgeon. There is also a Leper Asylum at the head-quarters of the district under the superintendence of the American Missionary stationed here. The average number of yearly in-patients is 53; there are no out-patients. It is separately described below. There is a Lock-Hospital in the Ambala cantonments under the control of the Staff Surgeon. It is of the 1st class, and was opened in 1886.

The Leper asylum was founded in 1856; the money for the buildings and for the support of the inmates being contributed mostly by officers in cantonments. It is situated north-east of the city and north of the Grand Trunk Road. The objects of the institution are to provide comfortable homes for lepers who have no other means of support than begging, and to prevent lepers from begging by the roadside and in the *bāzārs*. It is not expected that their disease of leprosy will be entirely cured, but they are made more comfortable while they live by having good medical treatment for such diseases as can be cured, as fever, dysentery, &c., and by having good nourishing food regularly supplied, and suitable clothing. About 40 patients

Year.	Expenditure.	Patients.
	Rs.	
1876	1,187	54
1877	1,275	52
1878	1,469	50
1881	1,541	54
1882	1,807	52

can be accommodated. The asylum is under the care of the American Missionary at Ambala. Medicines are supplied gratis by the City Charitable Dispensary, and the Civil Surgeon gives every assistance in his power. The figures in the marginal statement show the expenditure and number of patients for the past five years.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Government
Wards' Institute,
Ambala city.

Medical.

Ambala Leper
Asylum.

Chapter V.

Administration
and Finance

Ecclesiastical.

Troops and
cantonments.

There is a large church in the Ambála cantonment capable of seating more than 1,000 persons, which is reputed the finest in the Panjáb. In the Sadr Bázár there is a small church, frequented principally by Eurasians, and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission. There is also a small church in the civil station belonging to the same Mission. In addition to the above, there are in the cantonment a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian Chapel. There is a resident Chaplain at Ambála, and also a Deacon; and there is a resident Roman Catholic Priest and a Presbyterian Minister.

The ordinary garrison of Ambála consists of two Batteries R.H.A., one British Cavalry Regiment, one Battalion of a British Infantry Regiment, one Native Cavalry and one Native Infantry Regiment. The strength of the garrison as it stood in 1883

is shown in the margin. In the hot season, however, it is customary to send up half the British Infantry Battalion to Solon, both on account of its better climate and lower temperature, and because the Infantry barracks at Ambála are not constructed for a complete regiment. For

Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
2 Batteries R. H. A.	10	314
1 British Cavalry Regiment	74	462
1 " Infantry "	20	880
1 Native Cavalry "	9	550
1 " Infantry "	9	612
Head of Division and of station, A. M. Department, Communications, P. W. Department, &c., &c.	26	—
Total	138	2,317

about four months in the cold season the troops from the hill stations in the Division, two complete Battalions, and a Mountain Battery, in addition to the half Battalion from Solon, are usually brought down and encamped at Ambála for manœuvres. The Native Infantry Regiment quartered at Ambála is always one of the two Pioneer Regiments of the Bengal Army. Ambála cantonment is the head-quarter station of the Sarhind Division.

Ambála is also the head-quarters of a Transport Dépôt. The dépôt transport consists of 20 Government elephants, 190 hired camels, and 250 Government mules. Besides these, the British Infantry Battalion and the Native Cavalry Regiment stationed in Ambála are each provided with half transport; these two regiments having between them 102 hired camels, 108 Government mules, and 18 light carts, each of which is drawn by one mule. For the rest any additional transport that might be required at any time for military purposes would have to be obtained through the interposition of the civil authorities. The Ambála cantonment is quite open on all sides, and is not provided with any fort or other means of defence. The water-supply is brought in by an aqueduct from some wells about seven miles north-east of cantonments.

Head-quarters
of other
departments.

The Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway runs through the district, and a branch line from Ropar to Nálágarh under the charge of the District Traffic Manager at Ambála cantonments. The head office of this railway is at Lahore. The portion of the

Western Jumnā Canal running within the district is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Karnāl Division, stationed at Dadupur (Ambala via Jagadhri). The Superintending Engineer of the Canal has his head-quarters at Delhi. The Grand Trunk Road within the district is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, at Ambala cantonments, who has charge of all public civil buildings in the district, and is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Panjāb, stationed at Jalandhar. The military buildings and cantonments water-supply works are under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, at Ambala, subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, at Lahore. The Telegraph lines or offices of the district are controlled by the Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, at Ambala, and the Post Offices by the Superintendent of Mails at Kalka.

The following table gives details of the instalments of land revenue and of the cesses; with the date and amount of each. The cess rates are uniform throughout the district:—

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Head-quarters of other departments.

Instalments of land revenue; and cesses.

Taluk.	Land Revenue.				
	1st Instalment.		2nd Instalment.		Total.
	15th June.	15th July.	1st December.	1st February.	
Ambala	31,230	39,979	39,320	32,000	1,34,529
Jagadhri	22,372	22,300	22,622	20,144	1,11,799
Harar	26,720	22,624	24,280	27,424	1,21,048
Kharar	27,660	22,907	20,600	20,220	1,21,387
Nandgaon	21,020	17,790	21,300	20,000	90,110
Pipli	26,700	24,470	26,700	24,420	1,22,390
Total	1,37,202	1,09,069	1,34,822	1,24,208	7,05,301

Taluk.	Rough Cess at Rs. 4 per acre.			Sewerage Cess at Rs. 1 per acre.			Local Rates Cess at 2 annas per acre.		
	1st Instalment.	2nd Instalment.	Total.	1st Instalment.	2nd Instalment.	Total.	1st Instalment.	2nd Instalment.	Total.
	15th June.	1st December.		15th June.	1st December.		15th June.	1st December.	
Ambala	1,000	1,120	2,120	1,000	1,120	2,120	8,000	8,000	16,000
Jagadhri	330	1,140	1,470	330	1,140	1,470	7,000	8,000	15,000
Harar	700	1,100	1,800	700	1,100	1,800	6,100	10,170	16,270
Kharar	900	1,200	2,100	900	1,200	2,100	7,400	11,200	18,600
Nandgaon	800	900	1,700	800	900	1,700	5,000	7,000	12,000
Pipli	1,317	1,317	2,634	1,317	1,317	2,634	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total	3,047	7,667	10,714	3,047	7,667	10,714	43,500	56,370	99,870

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
General statistics
of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than

5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the places shown in the margin were returned as the towns of the Ambála district. The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX. and its Appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Takot.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ambála	Ambála	27,299	12,579	14,720
Kharar	Kharar	4,295	2,241	2,054
Jagadhri	Jagadhri	12,500	6,511	5,989
	Bara	7,411	3,775	3,636
Merdingarh	Wadhwan	10,779	5,552	5,227
Pipli	Shahabad	15,315	7,601	7,714
	Thanesar	6,000	3,117	2,883
	Radour	8,001	4,222	3,779
	Ladwa	9,001	4,420	4,581
	Phewa	2,400	1,200	1,200
Hopar	Hopar	10,520	5,371	5,149

Ambála town
Description.

The town of Ambála lies in north latitude $30^{\circ} 21'$ and east longitude $76^{\circ} 52'$, and contains a population of 26,159 souls. It is the head-quarters of the Ambála district, and is situated in the open plain three miles to the east of the Ghaggar. The city itself is unvalled, and consists of two portions known as the old and new town. The latter has sprung up since the location of the cantonments, and consists of a main street, straight and about 30 feet wide, which was laid out by Sir George Clerk when Political Agent. In the old town the streets are as usual narrow, dark and tortuous. The principal streets are paved with *bunkar*, and drained by open side drains. The water-supply is obtained from wells sunk in close proximity to four large tanks situated on the south side of, and outside, the town. All the other wells have dried up since the diversion of the Tángri stream which formerly ran through the town, and the water-supply is consequently very deficient. Several projects have been discussed at various times for remedying this evil, and two have been tried and failed. It is now in contemplation to construct

an aqueduct from the Ghaggar, the water being raised to the required level by means of steam pumps. The cantonment lies four miles to the south-east of the city, and between it and the cantonments lies the civil station, the latter being about a quarter of a mile from the city. Here there are no residents beyond the district staff. The Commissioner of the Division resides and holds his court in cantonments. Both the civil station and cantonments are prettily wooded, and contain avenues of fine old *shisham* and *pipal* trees.

Ambala was founded probably during the 14th century, and the founder is supposed to be one Amba Rājput, from whom it derives its name. It seems more likely, however, that the name is a corruption of "Ambwala," or the Mango-village, judging from the number of mango groves that exist in its immediate neighbourhood. The town rose to no importance either in Imperial or Sikh times. In 1809, when the Cis-Satlaj States came under British protection, the estate of Ambala was held by Daya Kaur, widow of Sardar Gurbaksh Singh, who had died in 1783. The town had been originally conquered by one Sangat Singh, but was treacherously wrested from him by Gurbaksh Singh, whom he had entrusted with its guardianship. Daya Kaur was temporarily ejected by Ranjit Singh in 1808, but was restored by General Ochterlony. On her death, which occurred in 1823, the state lapsed to the British Government, and the town was fixed upon as the residence of the Political Agent for the Cis-Satlaj States. In 1843 the present cantonment was established, and in 1849 Ambala became the headquarters of a district and division under the newly formed Panjab Administration.

The municipality of Ambala was first constituted in 1862. It is now a municipality of the 2nd class. The Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, Civil Surgeon, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, District Superintendent of Police, and senior resident representative of the Educational Department. There are six other members, all of whom are selected by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV. shows the income of the municipality for the last five years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at various rates on goods brought within municipal limits. Ambala is well situated in a commercial point of view, about midway between the Jammu and Satlaj, just at the point where the Grand Trunk Road and the Panjab and Delhi Railway meet. At the present time its importance is enhanced by the fact that it is the nearest station on the line to the summer seat of the Government at Simla. Owing to its central position, and the number of European residents, and of travellers that pass through it on their way to and from the hills, the Ambala cantonment boasts of a larger number of English shops than any other place, excepting Simla itself, in the Panjab, and a brisk trade in European commodities is constantly carried on. The city is a considerable grain mart, receiving grain in large quantities, both from the districts and

Chapter VI. Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Ambala town.
Description.

History.

Taxation,
trade, &c.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Taxation, trade, &c.

Institutions.

from the independent states to the west, and exporting it both up and down-country. It carries on a considerable trade in the hill products, ginger, turmeric, &c. From the south, it imports English cloth and iron, and from the Panjab proper, salt, wool, and woollen and silk manufactures. In return it manufactures and exports cotton goods, especially *darie*, in considerable quantities. This, however, is the only manufacture of any note. A more detailed notice of some of the industries of the town will be found in Mr. Kipling's note given at page 52.

In the civil station there is the Government Wards' School, and in the town itself is a Government district school, and a school attached to the American Mission. These have been already described. The district offices lie about a mile-and-a-half to the west of the civil station, and about half a mile to the south-west of the town. They consist of a court house and treasury, the latter being in a separate building from the court house, and a detached police office. This last building was erected in 1883. There is also a gaol for about 700 prisoners, and a dispensary. In cantonments there is the church, which is reputed the finest in the Panjab, and is capable of seating more than 1,000 persons; the Sarhind Club, which is maintained by the residents; and a large railway station; while several good hotels and a staging bungalow provide ample accommodation for travellers. At the north-east end of the cantonments are the Paget Park gardens. In the *encluse bâtie*, there is a small church frequented principally by Eurasians; and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission.

Population and vital statistics.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868 1881	70,668 67,469	30,627 30,799	39,992 36,132
Municipal limits	1868 1875 1881	24,020 26,269 25,777	— — —	— — —

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the

Types or suburbs.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Amulsh town	—	—
Civil town	24,027	25,128
Cantonments	26,222	23,068

enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the opposite margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the

census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are as follows, the

basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Year.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Female.	Males.	Total.	Female.	Males.	Total.
1868	—	—	—	8	9	17
1869	—	—	—	11	10	21
1870	—	—	—	22	13	35
1871	—	—	—	15	18	33
1872	—	—	—	28	40	68
1873	12	9	21	22	32	54
1874	27	14	41	22	30	52
1875	31	23	54	22	30	52
1876	32	23	55	30	40	70
1877	37	31	68	45	49	94
1878	41	31	72	26	38	64
1879	55	36	91	42	60	102
1880	51	37	88	42	69	111
1881	57	39	96	43	73	116
1882	55	39	94	41	49	90
Average	38	22	60	35	55	90

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Population and vital statistics.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Kharur is a small town, containing 4,265 inhabitants, situated on the road from Ambala to Ropar, 25 miles north of Ambala. It is the head-quarters of a *taluk* and *thana*, but the place is of no importance, apart from its official position. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and

Kharur town.

Extent of enumeration.	Year of enumeration.	Female.	Males.	Total.
Whole town.	1880	4,094	2,602	6,696
	1881	4,265	2,547	6,812
Municipal limits.	1880	4,094	—	—
	1881	4,265	—	—

is derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1869, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Jagadhri is situated 37 miles south-east of Ambala and three miles to the north of the Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway, and is the head-quarters of a *taluk* and *thana*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. The income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Jagadhri is a town of some importance. It has a population of 12,300 inhabitants. It owes its importance to Rai Singh of Barin, who conquered it in the Sikh times, and encouraged the commercial and manufacturing classes to settle here. It was utterly destroyed by Nadir Shah, but was rebuilt in 1783 by the same Rai Singh. It lapsed to the British Government in 1829, together with the territory

Jagadhri town.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
Jagādhri town.

of which it was the capital. It is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and *thana*, and has an excellent rest-house.

The town imports copper and iron from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay, and considerable manufactures are carried on in these metals. Vessels and tools of various descriptions are exported both into the North-Western Provinces and into the Panjab. It has been already noted, in the description of the special industries of the district by Mr. Lockwood Kipling, inserted at Chapter IV., page 52, that Jagādhri has a well-deserved reputation for brass-work. Ornamental lamps and other forms of brassware are exceptionally well made. Borax, brought from the hills, is here refined and exported to Bengal. Oxide of lead is also manufactured for use by goldsmiths, and in native medicines.

Kind of enumeration.	Year of enumeration.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1881	11,376	6,298	5,298
	1881	13,303	6,811	5,799
Municipal limits	1881	11,376	—	—
	1875	12,222	—	—
	1868	12,300	—	—

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by

religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	—	—	—	14	14	14
1869	—	—	—	24	27	27
1870	—	—	—	27	26	27
1871	—	—	—	24	20	24
1872	—	—	—	25	25	25
1873	39	26	39	25	26	25
1874	33	16	14	25	24	25
1875	35	17	12	24	21	25
1876	30	25	22	23	22	23
1877	29	14	12	21	19	21
1878	32	18	16	21	22	20
1879	26	18	13	17	17	17
1880	21	16	11	15	13	15
1881	27	17	11	12	14	12
Average	31	17	14	22	20	22

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Bāria town.

The town of Bāria is situated near the west bank of the Jamnā canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of the Panjab and Delhi Railway. It contains a population of 7,411 souls. Bāria is an ancient town, built in the time of the Emperor Humāyūn. It was taken by the Sikhs about 1760, and became the head-quarters of a considerable chiefship; one of those nine which were

exempted from the reforms of 1879, and allowed to retain independent jurisdiction after the reduction of the other chiefs to the position of *jagirdars*. Part of the estate has since lapsed, but the remainder is still held as a *jagir* by Jivan Singh, the present representative of the family, who is also an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Civil Judge. There is a handsome fort inside the town, the residence of the *Sardar*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee consisting of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, four of whom are non-official. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. A considerable manufacture of country cloth is carried on here, but there is

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Haria town.

Years of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town.	1881 1875 1868	4,301 7,411	4,293 5,770	4,008 2,638
Municipal limits.	1881 1875 1868	4,301 5,197 7,411	— — —	— — —

no trade of any consequence. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the

population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Sadhaura is a small town situated near the hills, 26 miles east of Ambala, on the Nakti or Sadhaurawali Nadi. The town is one of some antiquity, dating back to the time of Mahmud of Ghazni, but is now of no political importance. It is the scene of a yearly fair at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint named Shah Kumaar. This fair takes place on the 10th of Rabi-ul-Sani and four following days; the attendance is estimated at 20,000 persons. There is a *thana* here and also a middle school. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members, of whom four are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Coarse country cloth is manufactured to a considerable extent in the town, and it has a local trade in country produce. The population as

Sadhaura town.

Years of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town.	1881 1875 1868	11,100 20,744	5,570 9,222	5,530 11,522
Municipal limits.	1881 1875 1868	11,100 11,107 20,744	— — —	— — —

ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied

houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are as follows, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Badliwara town.

Year.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1866	—	—	—	21	24	27
1867	—	—	—	24	22	22
1868	—	—	—	20	20	20
1869	—	—	—	20	22	22
1870	—	—	—	24	22	22
1871	—	—	—	24	22	22
1872	—	—	—	24	22	22
1873	—	—	—	24	22	22
1874	—	—	—	24	22	22
1875	—	—	—	24	22	22
1876	—	—	—	24	22	22
1877	—	—	—	24	22	22
1878	—	—	—	24	22	22
1879	—	—	—	24	22	22
1880	—	—	—	24	22	22
1881	—	—	—	24	22	22
Average	—	—	—	—	—	—

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Shahabad town.

Shahabad is situated on the Grand Trunk Road 10 miles south of Ambala, and is the head-quarters of a *thana* or police jurisdiction. The town was founded by one of the followers of the Emperor Ala-ud-din Ghori about A.D. 1086. Its population, consisting principally of Muhammadans, amounts to 10,218. The founder of the Sikh family of Shahabad was one Karam Singh, who emigrated from the Mánjra in 1759. Half the estate was resumed by Government on failure of heirs in 1863. The remainder, to the value of about Rs. 9,000 a year, is shared between two cousins, representatives of another branch of the family. The estates originally formed part of the Thanesar district. The greater part of the town is well built of brick, and is ornamented by several large residences, the property of Sikh *Sardars*. There is an encamping-ground and an old Government rest-house for troops, which is now used as a school. The Municipal Committee consists of nine members, of whom six are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived entirely from octroi duties. The inhabitants of Shahabad are principally agricultural, and it has no manufactures, nor any trade beyond the local grain trade. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown

Extent of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town.	1868	11,524	6,422	5,102
	1881	10,218	5,081	5,137
Municipal limits.	1868	11,524	—	—
	1875	12,087	—	—
	1881	10,218	—	—

in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given on the next page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

Year.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1896	—	—	—	8	8	8
1897	—	—	—	12	12	12
1898	—	—	—	17	17	17
1899	—	—	—	23	23	23
1900	—	—	—	22	22	22
1901	—	—	—	20	20	20
1902	—	—	—	20	20	20
1903	—	—	—	20	20	20
1904	—	—	—	20	20	20
1905	—	—	—	20	20	20
1906	—	—	—	20	20	20
1907	—	—	—	20	20	20
1908	—	—	—	20	20	20
1909	—	—	—	20	20	20
1910	—	—	—	20	20	20
1911	—	—	—	20	20	20
1912	—	—	—	20	20	20
1913	—	—	—	20	20	20
1914	—	—	—	20	20	20
1915	—	—	—	20	20	20
1916	—	—	—	20	20	20
1917	—	—	—	20	20	20
1918	—	—	—	20	20	20
1919	—	—	—	20	20	20
1920	—	—	—	20	20	20
1921	—	—	—	20	20	20
1922	—	—	—	20	20	20
1923	—	—	—	20	20	20
1924	—	—	—	20	20	20
1925	—	—	—	20	20	20
1926	—	—	—	20	20	20
1927	—	—	—	20	20	20
1928	—	—	—	20	20	20
1929	—	—	—	20	20	20
1930	—	—	—	20	20	20
1931	—	—	—	20	20	20
1932	—	—	—	20	20	20
1933	—	—	—	20	20	20
1934	—	—	—	20	20	20
1935	—	—	—	20	20	20
1936	—	—	—	20	20	20
1937	—	—	—	20	20	20
1938	—	—	—	20	20	20
1939	—	—	—	20	20	20
1940	—	—	—	20	20	20
1941	—	—	—	20	20	20
1942	—	—	—	20	20	20
1943	—	—	—	20	20	20
1944	—	—	—	20	20	20
1945	—	—	—	20	20	20
1946	—	—	—	20	20	20
1947	—	—	—	20	20	20
1948	—	—	—	20	20	20
1949	—	—	—	20	20	20
1950	—	—	—	20	20	20
1951	—	—	—	20	20	20
1952	—	—	—	20	20	20
1953	—	—	—	20	20	20
1954	—	—	—	20	20	20
1955	—	—	—	20	20	20
1956	—	—	—	20	20	20
1957	—	—	—	20	20	20
1958	—	—	—	20	20	20
1959	—	—	—	20	20	20
1960	—	—	—	20	20	20
1961	—	—	—	20	20	20
1962	—	—	—	20	20	20
1963	—	—	—	20	20	20
1964	—	—	—	20	20	20
1965	—	—	—	20	20	20
1966	—	—	—	20	20	20
1967	—	—	—	20	20	20
1968	—	—	—	20	20	20
1969	—	—	—	20	20	20
1970	—	—	—	20	20	20
1971	—	—	—	20	20	20
1972	—	—	—	20	20	20
1973	—	—	—	20	20	20
1974	—	—	—	20	20	20
1975	—	—	—	20	20	20
1976	—	—	—	20	20	20
1977	—	—	—	20	20	20
1978	—	—	—	20	20	20
1979	—	—	—	20	20	20
1980	—	—	—	20	20	20
1981	—	—	—	20	20	20
1982	—	—	—	20	20	20
1983	—	—	—	20	20	20
1984	—	—	—	20	20	20
1985	—	—	—	20	20	20
1986	—	—	—	20	20	20
1987	—	—	—	20	20	20
1988	—	—	—	20	20	20
1989	—	—	—	20	20	20
1990	—	—	—	20	20	20
1991	—	—	—	20	20	20
1992	—	—	—	20	20	20
1993	—	—	—	20	20	20
1994	—	—	—	20	20	20
1995	—	—	—	20	20	20
1996	—	—	—	20	20	20
1997	—	—	—	20	20	20
1998	—	—	—	20	20	20
1999	—	—	—	20	20	20
2000	—	—	—	20	20	20
Average	—	—	—	20	20	20

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Thānesar is situated 25 miles south of Ambala, on the Saraswati, and is one of the oldest and most celebrated places in India; though it is first mentioned under its present name of Thānesar by Hwen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of the seventh century. The name was originally *Sihaneswari*, and is derived by General Cunningham "either from the *Sihana*, or abode of *Lewara*, or Mahadeva, or from the junction of his names of *Sihana* and *Jewara*, or from *Sthānu*, and *Sar*, a lake." The fame and sanctity of the spot, however, arises more from its connection with the Pāndus than from its possession of a temple of Mahadeva. This part of the history has been already alluded to. Hwen Thsang represents Thānesar in his time as the capital of a separate kingdom, 1,167 miles in circuit. The name of the king is not mentioned, but he was tributary to Kansaj. If Hwen Thsang's measurements are correct, the kingdom must have stretched from the Sutlaj to the Ganges, and southwards as far as Pakpattan in the Montgomery district.

Of the Muhammadan era there is nothing to be recorded, beyond the fact that in a.d. 1011 the town was taken and sacked by Mahmūd of Ghazni, on the occasion of his sixth invasion of India. At the time of the disintegration of the Muhammadan empire, Thānesar was seized upon by Mith Singh, a Jat Sikh from the Mānija. His nephews, Bhāg Singh and Bhanga Singh, further increased the family estates, which were enjoyed until 1850, when they lapsed to Government on failure of heirs. In June 1849, when sovereign powers were taken from the Cis-Sutlaj chiefs, Thānesar for a time had become the head-quarters of a British district. This, however, was broken up in 1862, and from that time Thānesar has rapidly declined in importance, so much so that the whole town is falling into ruin. Even its religious festivals are declining. The sanitary arrangements introduced by the British authorities to prevent the spread of disease are said to be most unpopular, and to deter large numbers of pilgrims from attending. The numbers, which formerly used to be as high as 500,000, dwindled in 1871 to about 60,000, and

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Shāhābād town.

Thānesar town.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
Thānesar town.

in June 1872, although the occasion was said to be a very solemn one, and more than 100,000 people were expected, less than 22,000 paid the toll; and allowing for some who may have escaped payment, the total number can hardly have exceeded 30,000. The toll alluded to is a tax of three pie levied from each pilgrim to defray the expenses of conservancy and police. Another cause assigned for the diminished attendance is the effect of the railway communications. It is said that, whereas in former days great men used to march to Thānesar with small armies of followers and attendants, they now come by rail with a few servants to the nearest station, and return in the same way. The present town consists of an old ruined fort, about 1,200 feet square at the top, having the modern town on a mound to the east, and a suburb on another mound to the west. Altogether the old mounds occupy a space nearly a mile in length and about 2,000 feet in breadth. To the south of the town lies a space called Darrā, now open, but bearing traces of having been built over in former years, and beyond this lies the sacred lake. This bears several names: Brahma-Sar, Rāma-hrad, Vāyū or Vāyava-Sar, and Pavana-Sar. It is an oblong sheet of water, 3,546 feet in length from east to west, and 1,900 feet in breadth. It is believed that, during eclipses of the moon, the waters of all other tanks visit this tank at Thānesar, so that he who bathes in it at the moment of eclipse, obtains the additional merit of bathing in all the other tanks at the same time. For this and other reasons the great Thānesar tank is the centre of attraction for most pilgrims, but around it for many miles is holy ground. Popular belief declares the holy places connected with the Pāndavas and Kauravas, and other heroes of antiquity, to be 360 in number, and General Cunningham is inclined to believe that this number is not exaggerated. The attendance of visitors is not confined to the great festivals. At all seasons of the year, a stream of worshippers is kept up at the shrines of Thānesar and the Kurakshetra. Of the numbers of these no record can be attempted, but they probably equal during the years the numbers who attend on the occasions of the eclipse festivals.

The Municipal Committee consists of eight members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom five are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. The trade of Thānesar has never been great, and such as was, has much declined since the construction of the Grand Trunk Road, which leaves Thānesar several miles to the west. The old imperial road of Muhammadan times passed through the town, and caused it to be the *entrepôt* of the local trade. The principal inhabitants at present are Hindu priests, who support themselves by contributions collected at festival times, supplemented by the exertions of emissaries dispersed as mendicants throughout the country. The whole town and neighbourhood has a dilapidated air, and is reputed to be most unhealthy. The high death-rate, however, is undoubtedly to be attributed to some extent to the numbers of

worn-out Hindús who crawl to the Kurukshetra to die within its

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	{ 1868 1875	7,389 6,006	4,028 3,117	3,360 2,889
Municipal limits	{ 1868 1875 1881	7,389 7,111 6,966	— — —	— — —

sacred precincts. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
Thanesar town.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Radaur is a small town containing 4,081 inhabitants, situated on the road from Thanesar to Jagadhri, 40 miles south-east of Ambala. It is the head-quarters of a *théna*, but otherwise of no importance. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi collections. The

Radaur town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	{ 1868 1881	4,800 4,081	3,327 2,323	2,073 1,758
Municipal limits	{ 1868 1875 1881	4,800 4,080 4,081	— — —	— — —

population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population

by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Ládwa is a small municipal town, containing 4,061 inhabitants, situated 33 miles to the south-east of Ambala, on the *Lacheha* road from Pipli to Radaur. This town formerly belonged to Rája Ajit Singh; but in 1846 his estates were confiscated in consequence of his conduct during the Lahore campaign, and pensions were granted to his two sons. The family is now extinct. An old fort, which was the residence of the Rája, still exists, and is a substantial old building. Ládwa is the head-quarters of a *théna*, and contains a primary school. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is

Ládwa town.

derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	{ 1868 1881	4,268 4,061	2,395 2,144	2,027 1,913
Municipal limits	{ 1868 1875 1881	4,276 4,121 4,061	— — —	— — —

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Pibors town.

constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Pibora is situated on the Sarassuti, 14 miles to the west of Thanesar, and is the head-quarters of a *thana*. The ancient name of this town was Prithu Daka; it stands within the boundaries of the Kurukshetra, and is regarded as second in sanctity to Thanesar alone. The town has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the banks of the river, and contains numerous Hindu temples of elegant design and imposing appearance. The houses are built of burnt brick, and there is a palace formerly occupied by the Kaithal Rāja, but now used as a rest-house for officers; a large fair is held here annually for bathing in the Sarassuti, the number of persons attending being usually from 20,000 to 25,000. Both sexes come to the fair, but it is essentially a place where widows assemble to bewail the loss of their husbands, and hence women are always in the majority. The women, after performing their ablutions, assemble in circles of 30 to 50, and chant a mournful dirge, beating their thighs, breasts and heads in concert, while one woman conducts the ceremony by giving them the tune. This goes on day after day as long as the *melā* lasts. The Sarassuti contains but little water, except during the rainy season, but it is dammed up about a mile below the town, and thus water is retained for bathing. It is, however, filthy in the extreme, and before the close of the fair the stench arising from it is so great as to be hardly tolerable. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of whom five are non-officials appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived entirely from

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	{ 1881 1881	{ 5,930 5,407	{ 2,708 1,502	{ 3,222 3,905
Municipal limits.	{ 1881 1875 1881	{ 5,573 5,508 5,407	{ — — —	{ — — —

octroi duties. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the

population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Bopar town.

Bopar is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the Ambāla district. It is situated on the Sutlej, 43 miles north of Ambāla, and has a population of 10,326. The town is one of considerable antiquity, and was formerly known as Rāp Nagar. It formed part of the dominions of the Sikh chief Hari Singh, and in 1792 came to his son Charat Singh; his estates were confiscated in 1846 in consequence of the part taken by the family in the Sikh war of 1845. Bopar is important as being the site of the head-works of the Sarhind Canal. The Assistant Commissioner in civil charge of the sub-division has his head-quarters here. There is also an Assistant District

Superintendent of Police stationed here, and the usual canal staff. Two important religious fairs—one Muhammadan and the other Hindu—take place annually at Ropar. The public buildings are the Assistant Commissioner's Court, the *tabell* and *thana*, a post office and a staging bungalow. There is also a Government aided school and a dispensary. The Municipal Committee consists of 10 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Ropar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains, and carries on a considerable trade in gram, sugar and indigo. Salt is largely imported from the Salt Range Mines, and exported to the hills in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium and *charus*. Country cloth, also, woven in the town, is largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Ropar have a reputation for the manufacture of hooks and other small articles of iron. The population as ascertained

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Ropar town.

Units of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868 1875	6,720 10,000	3,015 6,171	3,705 3,829
Municipal limits	1868 1875 1881	5,700 10,200 10,200	— — —	— — —

at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are

shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	—	—	—	20	25	20
1870	—	—	—	21	27	22
1871	—	—	—	18	24	22
1872	—	—	—	26	31	20
1873	22	22	22	24	27	22
1874	22	22	22	22	25	20
1875	22	22	22	21	24	20
1876	22	22	22	21	24	20
1877	22	22	22	20	24	20
1878	22	22	22	22	27	20
1879	22	22	22	22	25	20
1880	22	22	22	22	25	20
1881	22	22	22	22	25	20
Average	22	22	22	22	25	20

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Mandi Mājra, though not classed as a town, was till lately of some local importance. It is situated 23 miles due north of Ambala, close to the foot of the hills. Nothing is known of its

Mandi Mājra.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.

Mani Mājra.

history before the Sikh period. But after the death of Zain Khān, Governor of Sarhind, in 1762 A.D., and the break up of the Imperial power, one Gharīb Dās, a Sikh leader, seized upon 84 villages which his father had held as a revenue officer under the empire. Mani Mājra became the capital of the new principality, which was further extended by the seizure of the fortress of Pinjaur. This, however, was afterwards wrested from Mani Mājra by the Patialā Rāja. Gharīb Dās died in 1783, leaving two sons, Gopāl Singh and Parkāsh Chand. The elder of these did excellent service in 1809, and again in the Gorkha campaign of 1814. He received at his own request, in lieu of other reward, the title of Rāja. He died in 1860. The *jāgīr*, then worth Rs. 39,000 a year, finally lapsed to Government in 1875 on the death of the late Rāja Bhagwān Singh without proper heirs; and the importance of the place has since rapidly declined.

The shrine of Mansa Devi, situated a few miles to the north of the town, is yearly a centre of attraction to large numbers of worshippers. The shrine formerly was in the Nāhan territory. On one occasion, however, the stream which supplied the pilgrims with water was cut off by some of the hill tribes, and great distress occasioned. At this crisis, Gurbaksh Singh, Rāja of Mani Mājra, most opportunely dreamed that the goddess appeared to him, and directed him to establish her shrine in his territory. He obeyed the call with alacrity, and was rewarded by the realization of considerable profit from the annual fair. As many as 40,000 people, of whom perhaps one-half are pilgrims from a distance, are computed to attend the festival, which takes place on the 8th of Chait and four following days.

The local industries are the manufacture of various articles from bamboo, and cutting mill-stones, of which a large quantity are annually turned out. A small trade also is carried on with the hills in country produce, especially ginger and spices.

APPENDIX.

The Kutāla
pargana.

The Kutāla pargana is bounded on the west by the valley of Pinjaur and on the north and east by the Nāhan or Sarmaur hills. On the south-west it projects for some distance into the plains. The town of Kutāla itself, which gives its name to the pargana, is in the plains. The hill portion, 97 square miles in extent, is almost semi-circular in shape, its base resting on the plains. Its population, at the time of Settlement, was 5,660 souls, giving an average of 58 per square mile. The hills run in two parallel ranges, continuations, apparently, of the Siwālik ranges of Nāhan, from south-east to north-west. Between them the ground is broken by projecting spurs, but through the bottom of the valley the Ghaggar makes its way, receiving the drainage of both the ranges. It is on these hills that the forest of Morni, already alluded to, is situated, and in the midst of it, among the spurs of the hills, lie two lakes of considerable size.

Appendix.

The Kutáha
pargana.

The elevation of the lakes is about 2,000 feet. The village and fort of Morni lie considerably higher on the mountain side. A hill divides the lakes, but there is evidently some hidden communication, for it has been noticed that when water is drawn off from one, the level of the other also is affected. The larger lake is about 600 yards long by 500 broad, and the other about 400 yards either way. The depth varies from 20 to 25 feet. The people look upon the lakes as sacred; and there is a ruined temple in honour of Krishna on the banks of the larger lake, which is yearly the scene of a considerable gathering.

The original rulers of Kutáha, as far back as tradition reaches, were certain Rájput *Thákurs*, who held it, parcelled out into 14 small estates. Each of these estates was called a *bhoj*. The sub-division thus effected exists to the present day. The *bhoj* is still the unit of sub-division, and each still retains much the same boundaries which it had in the old Rájput times. The *Thákurs* owed allegiance to the Rájás of Sarmaur, but at last appear to have asserted independence, whereupon the Sarmaur Rájá called in the aid of some Rájput adventurers from Hindústán. Kutáha was subdued, and made over by the Rájá to Partáb Chand, one of his Rájput allies, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage. Partáb Chand's family held Kutáha for 11 generations. The Náhan Rájá then attempting to oust them, they procured help from Delhi. The leader sent to their relief was Hákím Kásim Khán. He expelled the Sarmaur Rájá, but usurped the power for himself. These events took place about the middle of the 17th century. Kásim Khán's descendants ruled Kutáha for about 100 years, but were at last ousted by the Sarmaur Rájá, who once more obtained possession, and held it until the beginning of the present century. He then in turn was ousted by the Gorkhás, who held possession for nearly four years. Then followed the Gorkhá campaign of 1814-15, which placed the whole of Sarmaur at the disposal of the British Government. Kutáha was bestowed upon Mir Jáfir Khán, who then represented the family of Kásim Khán, in consideration of his ancient title and certain services which he rendered during the war. His descendants still enjoy the revenues of the tract. At first they ruled it almost independently, but in 1849, Kutáha came under the reforms by which all the Cis-Sutlej chiefs lost their sovereign power. Since that time the family have been simple *jágirdars*. Their estates include the plain as well as the hill portion of the pargana.

The castes of the inhabitants are few. Among them the Kanets (Rájputs, but of depraved origin), Bháts (superior Bráhmíns), Gújars, and a low caste, called Kolis, are the most important. They are a simple, quiet race, deeply devoted to their homes, and seldom visiting the plains. The proprietors are principally Kanets and Bháts. Proprietary right is clung to with more than Indian tenacity. It never dies away. A man may abscond and his family be absent for a hundred years; yet his name will be kept in remembrance, and on the return of his

Appendix.**The Kutáha
pargana.**

sons or grandsons they will be admitted again without a murmur to possession.

By religion the people of Kutáha are Hindús. There were at the time of settlement but 32 Musalmáns within their hills. Generally, they follow the orthodox Hindú law in matters of inheritance. There is, however, one curious custom among them, by which the eldest and the youngest son each receives a small portion of the father's land before division. The rest is then divided equally among them all.

Marriages are conducted according to the orthodox Hindú fashion, with the exception that the people of Kutáha are in advance of the age in the rules by which the expenses of weddings are regulated, they being made to accord with the income of the parties. Thus one of the chief motives to infanticide is wanting; and though men and boys are to the women and girls in the proportion of almost 3 to 2, yet the people are not suspected of practising this crime. Nor does polyandry, which is said to obtain in the neighbouring hills of Sarmaur, exist in Kutáha. The marriage tie, however, is not very closely adhered to. If a woman is displeased with her husband, she can leave his house unmolested. But she cannot take up her abode with another man, until the latter has paid to the husband the amount which he expended on his wedding. Should there be a dispute as to the amount, a village council is convened, and then if the lover will not pay, the woman must go to her father's house. As regards education, the people, though certainly backward, do their best to have their children taught to read and write. They club together and bring up teachers from the plains, and in this way a modicum of information is imparted.

The villages consist of clusters of huts, built one above the other on the hill sides. The houses are principally of stone, roughly built up with mud. They are flat roofed and in some parts two storied. In almost every house there is a bee-hive. A small hole is pierced in the outer wall, and a chamber formed for the bees inside. The people, however, do not eat the honey, but make it over to merchants who sell it in the plains.

There are no towns within the limits of the hills, and in five of the principal villages there are but 14 grain shops; nor has much been done to open up the resources of the tract, for it does not boast of a road passable even by a pony. Yet, rough as the country is, the valleys and the mountain ranges, especially their eastern slopes, are fairly cultivated. Irrigation is effected in two ways, by the waters of the Ghaggar, and by the spring and drainage water which is collected from the hill sides in rough receptacles of stone. Of wells, there are none in the whole pargana. The Ghaggar waters can of course only be applied to land lying low down in the ravines. It is conducted to it by ducts, called, here and elsewhere in this part of the country, *káls*. The water collected at the hill sides is only available at intervals varying from one to three or four days. When sufficient has accumulated, it is distributed to the fields. The Ghaggar water is most unwholesome, and carries fever,

Appendix.

The Kutáha
pargana.

spoon, and goitre to the villages irrigated by it. The land irrigated by *kálá* is styled *kuláhu*, in distinction from *abar*, a term which corresponds to the *baráni*, or unirrigated lands of the plains. *Abar* land is further subdivided into two kinds, *toda* and *khill*. *Toda* land is that which is built up into hanging fields, one field above another, like steps against the steep hill side. *Khill* is land broken up on the highest upland slopes. *Kuláhu* is mostly on a level with the river bed at the bottom of a valley, and is comparatively even. *Toda* land is irrigated sometimes from the smaller streams, which flow for a few hours only after heavy rain. The cultivation of *khill* land is peculiar, and resembles the *dahiya* cultivation practised in the hills of the Central Provinces.* The jungle is cut down and burnt, and the ashes mingled with the soil, which is then turned up with a small hoe. After one or two harvests the land lies fallow and no further attempt is made to cultivate, until the land is again covered with jungle.

Land in Kutáha is not measured. No standard, as the *bigha* or acre, is known; and the quantity of land is estimated by the amount of seed (*bij*) taken to sow it. If you ask a man how much land he cultivates, he will tell you, "so many maunds of *bij*." The quantity of seed taken to sow each field is precisely known to every cultivator, while it is only the intelligent few who know the amount of seed to the acre. The revenue is paid partly in grain and partly in money. The system of collection differs in some respects from that of the plains. Every *bhoj* has an officer styled a *karkun*, in whom centres the fiscal supervision of all the villages composing the *bhoj*. Every village has its *mokaddam*, answering, in the main, to the village headman of the plains. But all are subordinate to the *karkun*. This officer is responsible for the collection of the revenue of the whole *bhoj*. It is collected in the first instance by the *mokaddams*, but deposited with him to be conveyed to the Government Treasury. In a similar way, the joint responsibility for the revenue, in the plains confined to the village, here extends to the whole *bhoj*. The primary liability is upon the village; but, this failing, the whole *bhoj* becomes liable to make good the default.

The agricultural implements are few and simple in the extreme; the plough, which is small and has a slender point of iron; the *kasi*, a small kind of hoe, principally used in the *khill* cultivation; the *davanti* or sickle, which is a very substantial instrument, and intended for lopping off branches of trees, as well as for cutting the crops; and the *kubári* or axe. The machine for pressing the sugar-cane is unique. It is called the *síl*. Two men run up a long plank, and, by throwing all their weight on to the end of it, bring it to the ground, thus forcing down a block upon the cane, which has previously been cut into small pieces and placed beneath it. The juice runs down an inclined board into an earthenware jar placed ready to receive it.

* See Central Provinces *Gazetteer*, pp. 250-1, heading "Haudla."

Appendix.

The Kutuba
pargana.

The labour of cultivation in all hills of this sort is naturally very great. Apart from the labour of clearing stones from the fields, there is also the necessity for building up the side of the hill in walls, sometimes from seven to eight feet high, so as to render the cultivated surface horizontal. The building and rebuilding these walls, as from time to time they give way under heavy rains, is an immense addition to the toil of the cultivators. The crops, too, are constantly destroyed by monkeys or bears, and cattle lost by the depredations of hyenas and even of tigers. The task of building or restoring the field walls is often more than a family can accomplish alone; and for this and similar undertakings, just as in Canada a settler will summon a "Bee" to aid in building his house, these hill men combine their labour, and do quickly and easily in a few days what would occupy the whole time and attention of a single family perhaps for weeks. Such a gathering is termed a *del*. A drum is beaten on the surrounding hills, and messengers are sent here and there to collect as many men as may be required. The summoner of the *del* provides food for the helpers in the early morning, at mid-day and at night; and as soon as the job is over, they return home, satisfied with the knowledge that they too will be helped as occasion requires.

The most noticeable crops are rice, ginger, turmeric and sugar-cane. The first of these is the most lucrative, but involves much labour. It is sown in March, dies down, to all appearance, in the hot weather, and revives with the rains. Turmeric is sown in much smaller quantities; it is valuable, but, like ginger, its cultivation involves very great labour. It is sown in July and cut in November. The sugar-cane of these hills is very excellent; being of that thick kind, called *punda*, which is so much prized in the cities of the plains for eating. It is always grown upon irrigated land, and is only planted in 4 of the 14 *hags*. The ordinary crops are maize, cotton, *kulthi*, *wish*, *maulwa*, *wed* and *china* in the *thar*; and wheat, barley and gram in the *ruhi*, though the last is not much cultivated. The area bearing double crops is extraordinarily large. The forests are extensive, and contain bamboo, *har* and *chit* trees, and much *blubar*, *ruaj*, *arkandak* and *chal* grass. The cattle are of the small breed usual in the hills. Goats are numerous in the lower hills; higher up they are too much exposed to the depredations of beasts of prey.

STATISTICAL TABLES
APPENDED TO THE
GAZETTEER
OF THE
AMBALA DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

	Page.		Page.
I.—Leading statistics	Frontis- piece.	XXII.—Live Stock	xiv
II.—Development	iii	XXIII.—Occupations	xv
III.—Annual rainfall	ib.	XXIV.—Manufactures	ib.
III.A.—Monthly ..	iv	XXV.—Retail prices	xvi
III.B.—Seasonal ..	ib.	XXVI.—Price of labour	xvii
V.—Distribution of population	v	XXVIII.—Revenue collections	ib.
VI.—Migration	ib.	XXIX.—Land revenue	ib.
VII.—Religion and Sex	vi	XXX.—Assigned revenue	xviii
VIII.—Language	ib.	XXXI.—Balances, remissions, &c.	ib.
IX.—Major castes and tribes	vii	XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land	xix
IX.A.—Minor	ib.	XXXIII.—Stamps and registration	ib.
X.—Civil condition	viii	XXXIII.A.—Registration	xx
XI.—Births and deaths	ib.	XXXIV.—License tax	ib.
XI.A.— .. (monthly, all)	ib.	XXXV.—Excise	ib.
XI.B.— .. (.. fever)	ib.	XXXVI.—District funds	xx
XII.—Infirmities	ib.	XXXVII.—Schools	ib.
XIII.—Education	ib.	XXXVIII.—Dispensaries	xxi
XIV.—Surveyed and assessed area	ib.	XXXIX.—Civil and revenue litigation	ib.
XV.—Taxes from Government	i, xi	XL.—Criminal trials	xxiii
XVI.— .. not from Government	xii	XLI.—Police inquiries	ib.
XVII.—Government lands	xiii	XLII, XLIIA.—Gaols	xxiv
XIX.—Land acquired by Government	ib.	XLIII.—Population of towns	xxv
XX.—Crop areas	ib.	XLIV.—Births and deaths (towns)	ib.
XXI.—Rent rates and yield	xiv	XLV.—Municipal income	xxvi
		XLVI.—Polymetrical table	xxvi

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Terrace.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Population	—	—	—	1,009,418	—	1,007,308
Cultivated acres	—	—	—	945,335	949,299	901,309
Irrigated acres	—	—	—	131,025	179,907	176,434
Ditto (from Government works)	—	—	—	8,271	9,542	32,425
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	—	—	—	12,84,954	12,47,341	12,80,918
Revenue from land, rupees	—	—	—	6,95,472	7,00,550	7,78,774
Gross revenue, rupees	—	—	—	8,89,482	10,00,891	11,81,546
Number of hives	—	—	—	494,208	449,455	540,079
“ sheep and goats	—	—	—	50,317	124,844	121,407
“ camels	—	—	—	508	621	119
Miles of metalled roads	—	—	—	—	121	431
“ unmetalled roads	—	—	—	—	625	460
“ Railways	—	—	—	—	37	47
Police staff	—	—	—	879	1,147	1,158
Prisoners convicted	—	1,721	2,979	1,872	5,261	4,503
Civil suits,—number	—	5,799	4,344	4,876	5,117	9,122
“ —value in rupees	—	2,20,800	3,71,100	3,34,000	3,60,100	7,82,300
Municipalities,—number	—	—	—	—	2	11
“ —income in rupees	—	—	—	—	20,116	52,061
Dispensaries,—number of	—	—	—	—	4	4
“ —patients	—	—	—	—	45,334	41,227
Schools,—number of	—	—	—	126	119	86
“ —scholars	—	—	—	2,754	2,133	2,894

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XL, XLV, L, LXX, and LXXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rain-gauge station.	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN INCHES OF AN INCH.																	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Ambala	215	212	207	248	201	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202
Bagpat	205	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Rupur	217	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211
Kiara	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Naraingarh	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Pipli	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements furnished to the Forest Office.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3
MONTHS	ANNUAL AVERAGES	
	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1891	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1891
January	1	8
February	2	17
March	4	10
April	1	8
May	2	10
June	2	40
July	11	113
August	7	13
September	2	30
October	1	9
November		2
December	1	6
1st October to 1st January	1	9
1st January to 1st April	3	28
1st April to 1st October	20	280
Whole year ..	28	524

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 24 of the Finance Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
TAHSIL STATIONS	AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH, FROM 1872-73 TO 1891-92.			
	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Jagadhri	8	22	107	435
Muker	4	15	100	319
Hardingrah	7	21	141	454
Patti	5	9	111	335
Bohla	8	10	144	359

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 26, 27 of the Finance Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	District.	Tahsil. Ambala.	Tahsil. Kharar.	Tahsil. Jagadhri.	Tahsil. Muzaffargarh.	Tahsil. Palsi.	Tahsil. Rajpura.
Total square miles	5,579	898	284	867	629	725	277
Cultivated square miles	1,423	267	224	229	202	294	129
Culturable square miles	489	39	23	714	21	102	27
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	1,501	287	226	291	222	298	121
Total population	1,007,269	228,177	107,561	189,549	146,277	203,541	132,369
Urban population	146,213	87,305	4,293	13,711	10,734	27,779	10,398
Rural population	861,056	140,872	103,268	165,838	135,543	175,762	121,971
Total population per square mile	180	254	378	218	233	281	222
Rural population per square mile	201	418	367	307	314	344	230
Towns & Villages.							
Over 10,000 souls	3	1	—	1	1	1	1
5,000 to 10,000	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
3,000 to 5,000	14	2	2	2	2	5	—
2,000 to 3,000	23	10	2	5	5	7	—
1,000 to 2,000	131	26	31	39	29	27	24
500 to 1,000	279	35	87	67	45	50	65
Under 500	1,008	104	272	287	219	305	271
Total	2,328	288	271	279	321	430	361
Occupied houses { Towns	24,810	15,439	795	4,061	1,728	4,194	1,672
Occupied houses { Villages	221,677	25,301	20,009	25,147	16,235	27,689	24,621
Unoccupied houses { Towns	5,603	3,264	614	925	598	3,511	880
Unoccupied houses { Villages	44,009	8,189	13,228	8,182	7,344	10,622	7,580
Resident families { Towns	25,456	17,500	1,000	5,065	2,072	4,727	2,048
Resident families { Villages	214,725	24,420	20,000	25,687	24,314	30,222	26,611

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1 and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable, and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. 1 and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Muzaffargarh.	Rajpura.	MALES PER 1,000 OF BOTH SEXES.		DECREASE OF IMMIGRANTS AT TANGRA.					
			Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Ambala.	Kharar.	Jagadhri.	Muzaffargarh.	Rajpura.	Bat.
Delhi	1,423	200	201	821	808	46	—	—	121	121
Karnal	11,525	10,555	207	249	2,708	122	272	225	11,250	200
Mathura	5,229	5,229	425	391	424	1,222	—	229	44	2,642
Meerut	1,322	5,229	294	711	294	111	111	229	4	427
Meerut	5,000	1,322	559	442	222	222	222	222	222	222
Muzaffargarh	5,070	5,000	224	347	272	272	272	272	272	272
Muzaffargarh	1,561	495	224	427	272	272	272	272	272	272
Muzaffargarh	1,044	272	224	301	222	222	222	222	222	222
Muzaffargarh	500	1,044	224	224	222	222	222	222	222	222
Muzaffargarh	222	1,044	224	224	222	222	222	222	222	222
Muzaffargarh	27,267	27,267	224	224	222	222	222	222	222	222
Muzaffargarh	27,442	27,442	224	224	222	222	222	222	222	222
Muzaffargarh	1,579	—	224	—	222	—	—	—	—	—
Muzaffargarh	2,225	—	224	—	222	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts			Towns						
	Persiana	Malwa	Patanwala	Anandala	Kharar	Jagadhri	Narain- garh	Pipli	Ropar	Villages
Female	1,007,303	..	..	202,417	187,869	169,640	146,333	209,341	104,103	496,335
Male	..	336,872	..	122,846	31,803	92,397	78,396	113,706	58,846	110,738
Female	..	..	478,801	67,686	26,033	77,323	68,136	58,541	56,167	416,708
Hindu	600,071	303,008	307,706	127,124	110,445	116,378	108,666	145,100	45,432	614,306
Muslim	68,445	70,007	69,571	12,107	25,619	6,295	5,514	6,225	10,341	24,411
Jains	1,307	772	635	870	100	291	165	19	187	140
Buddhists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European	8	2	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslims	304,110	1,65,634	146,492	77,007	32,386	45,558	38,370	62,129	49,378	147,609
Christians	2,772	2,358	814	3,603	14	39	..	8	120	938
Others and un- specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European and European Christians	2,348	2,358	711	3,408	10	37	..	8	78	..
Muslim	292,038	161,110	127,940	70,221	31,036	45,464	37,153	61,320	49,121	144,480
Hindu	4,684	2,800	2,389	1,779	1,187	81	719	197	120	2,157
Widows	8	8	3	..	..	8	1	..	..	8

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Language.	District.	Districts of Towns.						
		Anandala.	Kharar.	Jagadhri.	Narain- garh.	Pipli.	Ropar.	
Hindustani	..	766,864	222,407	713	169,670	136,547	199,477	1,726
Bagri	..	707	102	21	8	46	84	25
Punjabi	..	363,619	11,000	166,666	610	1,134	20,770	128,600
Urdu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pashto	..	46	21	17	7	..	5	3
Pahari	..	3,771	18	923	24	5,643	7	678
Kashmiri	..	72	42	..	..	..	..	24
Sinhalese	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
French	..	30	28	..	..	..	2	..
English	..	3,823	3,231	8	22	..	1	23

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	Total Persons.			Male, by Religion.				Proportion per thous. of popu- lation.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslim.	
0	Total population	1,067,364	569,272	478,091	586,006	36,777	222	165,453	1,000
1	Pathan	6,942	3,257	3,685	—	—	—	3,937	9
2	Jat	171,337	86,534	72,413	66,571	21,331	—	6,822	100
3	Rajput	92,009	49,000	43,012	15,542	119	—	26,451	86
4	Gujar	11,222	5,530	5,692	13,224	—	—	14,177	49
5	Meer	92,004	49,227	42,777	35,425	238	—	264	53
6	Arora	90,001	45,000	45,000	200	—	—	18,316	29
7	Kashmiri	12,000	7,200	4,800	5,513	687	—	453	72
8	Meer	20,000	12,000	10,000	—	—	—	15,000	27
9	Meer	90,000	45,000	45,000	34,000	100	—	150	81
10	Meer	8,000	4,000	4,000	—	—	—	4,000	8
11	Meer	10,000	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	5,000	10
12	Meer	14,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	200	—	2,100	14
13	Meer	11,000	5,500	5,500	4,100	20	—	2,100	13
14	Meer	20,000	11,000	10,000	11,000	60	—	2,100	13
15	Meer	5,000	2,500	2,500	4,000	200	—	5	8
16	Meer	14,000	7,000	7,000	20,000	400	—	15	20
17	Meer	140,000	72,000	68,000	70,000	3,000	—	1	121
18	Meer	24,000	12,000	12,000	1,700	67	—	11,000	20
19	Meer	5,000	2,500	2,500	3,000	—	—	—	6
20	Meer	47,000	24,000	23,000	20,000	600	—	1,700	44
21	Meer	16,000	8,000	8,000	5,000	100	—	2,000	15
22	Meer	20,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	600	—	2,000	20
23	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	6,000	100	—	1,000	10
24	Meer	5,000	2,500	2,500	1,000	—	—	1,000	5
25	Meer	5,000	2,500	2,500	3,000	—	—	—	5
26	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
27	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
28	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
29	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
30	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
31	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
32	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
33	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
34	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
35	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
36	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
37	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
38	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
39	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
40	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
41	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
42	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
43	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
44	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
45	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
46	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
47	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
48	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
49	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5
50	Meer	15,000	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	5

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Census of 1901.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.
18	Bhach	1,070	600	470	22	Sard	300	200
19	Bhach	200	100	100	23	Sard	1,000	600
20	Bhach	3,000	1,500	1,500	24	Sard	300	200
21	Bhach	4,000	2,000	2,000	25	Sard	4,000	2,000
22	Bhach	1,000	500	500	26	Sard	1,000	500
23	Bhach	1,000	500	500	27	Sard	1,000	500
24	Bhach	1,000	500	500	28	Sard	1,000	500
25	Bhach	1,000	500	500	29	Sard	1,000	500
26	Bhach	1,000	500	500	30	Sard	1,000	500
27	Bhach	1,000	500	500	31	Sard	1,000	500
28	Bhach	1,000	500	500	32	Sard	1,000	500
29	Bhach	1,000	500	500	33	Sard	1,000	500
30	Bhach	1,000	500	500	34	Sard	1,000	500
31	Bhach	1,000	500	500	35	Sard	1,000	500
32	Bhach	1,000	500	500	36	Sard	1,000	500
33	Bhach	1,000	500	500	37	Sard	1,000	500
34	Bhach	1,000	500	500	38	Sard	1,000	500
35	Bhach	1,000	500	500	39	Sard	1,000	500
36	Bhach	1,000	500	500	40	Sard	1,000	500
37	Bhach	1,000	500	500	41	Sard	1,000	500
38	Bhach	1,000	500	500	42	Sard	1,000	500
39	Bhach	1,000	500	500	43	Sard	1,000	500
40	Bhach	1,000	500	500	44	Sard	1,000	500
41	Bhach	1,000	500	500	45	Sard	1,000	500
42	Bhach	1,000	500	500	46	Sard	1,000	500
43	Bhach	1,000	500	500	47	Sard	1,000	500
44	Bhach	1,000	500	500	48	Sard	1,000	500
45	Bhach	1,000	500	500	49	Sard	1,000	500
46	Bhach	1,000	500	500	50	Sard	1,000	500
47	Bhach	1,000	500	500	51	Sard	1,000	500
48	Bhach	1,000	500	500	52	Sard	1,000	500
49	Bhach	1,000	500	500	53	Sard	1,000	500
50	Bhach	1,000	500	500	54	Sard	1,000	500
51	Bhach	1,000	500	500	55	Sard	1,000	500
52	Bhach	1,000	500	500	56	Sard	1,000	500
53	Bhach	1,000	500	500	57	Sard	1,000	500
54	Bhach	1,000	500	500	58	Sard	1,000	500
55	Bhach	1,000	500	500	59	Sard	1,000	500
56	Bhach	1,000	500	500	60	Sard	1,000	500
57	Bhach	1,000	500	500	61	Sard	1,000	500
58	Bhach	1,000	500	500	62	Sard	1,000	500
59	Bhach	1,000	500	500	63	Sard	1,000	500
60	Bhach	1,000	500	500	64	Sard	1,000	500
61	Bhach	1,000	500	500	65	Sard	1,000	500
62	Bhach	1,000	500	500	66	Sard	1,000	500
63	Bhach	1,000	500	500	67	Sard	1,000	500
64	Bhach	1,000	500	500	68	Sard	1,000	500
65	Bhach	1,000	500	500	69	Sard	1,000	500
66	Bhach	1,000	500	500	70	Sard	1,000	500
67	Bhach	1,000	500	500	71	Sard	1,000	500
68	Bhach	1,000	500	500	72	Sard	1,000	500
69	Bhach	1,000	500	500	73	Sard	1,000	500
70	Bhach	1,000	500	500	74	Sard	1,000	500
71	Bhach	1,000	500	500	75	Sard	1,000	500
72	Bhach	1,000	500	500	76	Sard	1,000	500
73	Bhach	1,000	500	500	77	Sard	1,000	500
74	Bhach	1,000	500	500	78	Sard	1,000	500
75	Bhach	1,000	500	500	79	Sard	1,000	500
76	Bhach	1,000	500	500	80	Sard	1,000	500
77	Bhach	1,000	500	500	81	Sard	1,000	500
78	Bhach	1,000	500	500	82	Sard	1,000	500
79	Bhach	1,000	500	500	83	Sard	1,000	500
80	Bhach	1,000	500	500	84	Sard	1,000	500
81	Bhach	1,000	500	500	85	Sard	1,000	500
82	Bhach	1,000	500	500	86	Sard	1,000	500
83	Bhach	1,000	500	500	87	Sard	1,000	500
84	Bhach	1,000	500	500	88	Sard	1,000	500
85	Bhach	1,000	500	500	89	Sard	1,000	500
86	Bhach	1,000	500	500	90	Sard	1,000	500
87	Bhach	1,000	500	500	91	Sard	1,000	500
88	Bhach	1,000	500	500	92	Sard	1,000	500
89	Bhach	1,000	500	500	93	Sard	1,000	500
90	Bhach	1,000	500	500	94	Sard	1,000	500
91	Bhach	1,000	500	500	95	Sard	1,000	500
92	Bhach	1,000	500	500	96	Sard	1,000	500
93	Bhach	1,000	500	500	97	Sard	1,000	500
94	Bhach	1,000	500	500	98	Sard	1,000	500
95	Bhach	1,000	500	500	99	Sard	1,000	500
96	Bhach	1,000	500	500	100	Sard	1,000	500

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Census of 1901.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		HINDUS.		MUSLIMS.		SICHS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual Age.	All religions.	245,234	231,400	102,089	108,089	42,412	77,788
	Hindus.	124,094	107,712	107,747	108,020	42,412	77,788
	Muslims.	12,234	9,981	17,049	16,044	2,042	4,214
	Sikhs.	224	164	300	200	87	104
	Buddhists.	77,200	68,774	75,123	71,579	10,279	22,042
	Christians.	2,234	210	400	300	41	60
Proportion of every 1000 males of each age.	All ages.	4,888	2,771	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	2-10	4,887	2,771	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	10-15	4,888	2,771	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	15-20	2,771	1,577	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	20-25	2,771	1,577	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	25-30	2,771	1,577	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	30-35	2,771	1,577	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	35-40	2,771	1,577	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	40-45	2,771	1,577	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	45-50	2,771	1,577	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	50-55	2,771	1,577	4,400	2,309	722	1,232
	Over 55	2,771	1,577	4,400	2,309	722	1,232

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Children.	Adults.	Foreign.
1871	—	—	—	3,234	7,214	10,448	—	—	3,400
1872	—	—	—	10,234	10,234	20,468	—	2,042	12,400
1873	—	—	—	24,214	10,417	34,631	—	2,200	27,400
1874	15,200	14,700	29,900	17,214	10,234	27,448	—	400	27,000
1875	20,771	17,214	37,985	10,400	22,700	33,100	212	277	32,770

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIA, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Total.
January	1,207	1,201	2,710	2,200	2,200	11,710
February	1,200	1,217	2,201	2,201	2,200	10,200
March	1,207	1,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	7,200
April	2,201	1,200	2,201	1,700	2,201	11,710
May	1,200	2,200	4,201	2,200	1,700	11,710
June	1,201	2,200	2,200	2,201	1,200	11,710
July	2,201	1,200	1,700	1,200	2,201	8,200
August	1,201	1,200	2,200	2,201	2,201	8,200
September	2,201	2,201	4,200	4,200	4,201	14,200
October	2,201	4,200	4,200	4,201	4,201	20,200
November	2,201	4,200	4,201	4,201	4,201	20,200
December	2,201	4,201	4,201	4,201	4,201	20,200
Total	16,212	22,400	42,212	36,400	34,200	150,424

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. X of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	Total.
January	302	722	1,564	2,122	1,409	6,119
February	415	379	1,215	1,468	1,411	5,888
March	477	179	1,275	1,711	1,411	6,053
April	221	117	1,149	1,411	1,411	5,309
May	1,245	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,212	6,112
June	145	712	1,212	1,212	1,212	5,511
July	405	1,012	1,212	1,212	1,212	6,053
August	405	1,012	1,212	1,212	1,212	6,053
September	405	1,012	1,212	1,212	1,212	6,053
October	405	1,012	1,212	1,212	1,212	6,053
November	405	1,012	1,212	1,212	1,212	6,053
December	405	1,012	1,212	1,212	1,212	6,053
Total	6,119	14,051	17,112	22,112	17,112	76,506

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Total.	
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions—Total (Villages)	100	100	1,012	1,012	2,024	2,024	2,024	2,024
Hindus	871	871	1,012	1,012	2,024	2,024	2,024	2,024
Muslims	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20
Christians	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20
Others	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1911.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Males.					Females.			
	Under 15 years of age.	From 15 to 24 years of age.	From 25 to 34 years of age.	From 35 years of age and over.		Under 15 years of age.	From 15 to 24 years of age.	From 25 to 34 years of age.	From 35 years of age and over.
All religions—Total (Villages)	8,621	16,710	141	664	Christians	240	1,012	10	10
Hindus	8,621	16,710	141	664	Tamil Jains	240	1,012	10	10
Muslims	10	10	10	10	Buddhists	10	10	10	10
Christians	10	10	10	10	Others	10	10	10	10
Others	10	10	10	10					
Total	8,621	16,710	141	664					
Total	8,621	16,710	141	664					

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1911.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.				Total area surveyed.	Area assessed.	Remarks.
	By Government.	By private.	By public.	By private.	By Government.	By private.	By public.	By private.			
1910-11	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
1911-12	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
1912-13	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
Total (Villages)	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
Total (Towns)	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
Total	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
By Government	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
By private	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
By public	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
By private	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
Total	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
By Government	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
By private	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
By public	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112
By private	8,271	121,418	116,641	141,212	200,000	116,641	116,641	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112	1,412,112

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NATURE OF TENURE	Waste Revenue.				Total Revenue.				Total Revenue.			
	No. of villages.	No. of holdings or shareholders.	No. of holdings or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of villages.	No. of holdings or shareholders.	No. of holdings or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of villages.	No. of holdings or shareholders.	No. of holdings or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
A.—Kharab and waste village (common), and waste in common (Zamindari).												
III.—Paying 1,000 Rs. of revenue to the military law.	1	1	1	1,000								
IV.—Paying 1,000 Rs. of revenue to the military law.	1	1	1	1,000								
EMERGENCY CULTIVATING VILLAGE (COMMON).												
B.—Zamindari.—Paying for revenue and holding the land in common.	110	110	1,100	11,000	1	1	10	100	10	10	1,000	11,000
C.—Zamindari.—The land and revenue being divided upon several or common shares, subject to assessment by the law of inheritance.	101	101	1,010	10,100	1	1	10	100	10	10	1,000	10,100
D.—Zamindari.—In which revenue is the measure of right to all lands.	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,000	100,000	100	100	1,000	1,000,000
E.—Mixed or common land, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
F.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
G.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
H.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
I.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
J.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
K.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
L.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
M.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
N.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
O.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
P.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
Q.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
R.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
S.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
T.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
U.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
V.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
W.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
X.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
Y.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
Z.—Zamindari.—In which the land is held partly in severalty and partly in common, the revenue of which is assessed by the law of inheritance.	100	100	1,000	10,000					10	10	1,000	10,000
TOTAL.	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,000	100,000	100	100	1,000	1,000,000

None.—There is not any taken from the

from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

11	12	13	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Total Zambas.				Total Naregahs.				Total Pigs.				Total Sheep.			
No. of villages.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or proprietors.	Gross area in acres.	No. of villages.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or proprietors.	Gross area in acres.	No. of villages.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or proprietors.	Gross area in acres.	No. of villages.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or proprietors.	Gross area in acres.
4	4	4	2,100	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	2,100	1	1	1	504
..	..	..	..	39	40	115	27,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	100	2,840	..	..	..	..	30	30	100	21,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	2,840	14,000	30	30	2,712	42,100
275	275	16,400	202,273	200	200	14,373	221,004	140	140	32,104	370,338	200	200	12,540	93,360
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	78	12,327	107,904	40	40	7,640	47,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	90	2,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	14,000	..	..	..	..
284	280	16,504	214,273	210	210	14,310	235,304	149	143	44,304	486,377	200	200	12,672	100,370

TABLE No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

[illegible]

Table No. XVII showing GOVERNMENT LANDS

[illegible]

Note:—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1861-62.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purposes for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid, in dollars.	Refund of interest, in dollars.
Route	2,704	57,000	5,000
Canals	9,621	5,56,000	6,750
Water Railways	1,100	51,000	3,700
Unimproved Railways	17,100	2,42,000	7,000
Miscellaneous			
Total	10,500	5,06,000	8,450

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Income Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

Year.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Food.	Drink.	Wash.	Janne.	Medic.	Michas.	Jan.	Quinn.	Mich.	Pepp.	Glenn.	Curtis.	Isidore.	Pepp.	Glenn.	Vegetables.
1873-74	107,528	122,181	121,789	106,273	105,677	101,387	65,546	127,156	17,778	5,364	7,737	48,798	122,123	114	4,677	4,677
1874-75	109,124	128,941	125,721	112,103	111,387	107,323	67,783	124,542	18,278	5,364	7,737	48,798	122,123	114	4,677	4,677
1875-76	107,528	122,181	121,789	106,273	105,677	101,387	65,546	127,156	17,778	5,364	7,737	48,798	122,123	114	4,677	4,677
1876-77	107,528	122,181	121,789	106,273	105,677	101,387	65,546	127,156	17,778	5,364	7,737	48,798	122,123	114	4,677	4,677
1877-78	107,528	122,181	121,789	106,273	105,677	101,387	65,546	127,156	17,778	5,364	7,737	48,798	122,123	114	4,677	4,677
1878-79	107,528	122,181	121,789	106,273	105,677	101,387	65,546	127,156	17,778	5,364	7,737	48,798	122,123	114	4,677	4,677
1879-80	107,528	122,181	121,789	106,273	105,677	101,387	65,546	127,156	17,778	5,364	7,737	48,798	122,123	114	4,677	4,677
1880-81	107,528	122,181	121,789	106,273	105,677	101,387	65,546	127,156	17,778	5,364	7,737	48,798	122,123	114	4,677	4,677
1881-82	107,528	122,181	121,789	106,273	105,677	101,387	65,546	127,156	17,778	5,364	7,737	48,798	122,123	114	4,677	4,677

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	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171	2171-2172	2172-2173	2173-2174	2174-2175	2175-2176	2176-2177	2177-2178	2178-2179	2179-2180	2180-2181	2181-2182	2182-2183	2183-2184	2184-2185	2185-2186	2186-2187	2187-2188	2188-2189	2189-2190	2190-2191	2191-2192	2192-2193	2193-2194	2194-2195	2195-2196	2196-2197	2197-2198	2198-2199	2199-2200	2200-2201	2201-2202	2202-2203	2203-2204	2204-2205	2205-2206	2206-2207	2207-2208	2208-2209	2209-2210	2210-2211	2211-2212	2212-2213	2213-2214	2214-2215	2215-2216	2216-2217	2217-2218	2218-2219	2219-2220	2220-2221	2221-2222	2222-2223	2223-2224	2224-2225	2225-2226	2226-2227	2227-2228	2228-2229	2229-2230	2230-2231	2231-2232	2232-2233	2233-2234	2234-2235	2235-2236	2236-2237	2237-2238	2238-2239	2239-2240	2240-2241	2241-2242	2242-2243	2243-2244	2244-2245	2245-2246	2246-2247	2247-2248	2248-2249	2249-2250	2250-2251	2251-2252	2252-2253	2253-2254	2254-2255	2255-2256	2256-2257	2257-2258	2258-2259	2259-2260	2260-2261	2261-2262	2262-2263	2263-2264	2264-2265	2265-2266	2266-2267	2267-2268	2268-2269	2269-2270	2270-2271	2271-2272	2272-2273	2273-2274	2274-2275	2275-2276	2276-2277	2277-2278	2278-2279	2279-2280	2280-2281	2281-2282	2282-2283	2283-2284	2284-2285	2285-2286	2286-2287	2287-2288	2288-2289	2289-2290	2290-2291	2291-2292	2292-2293	2293-2294	2294-2295	2295-2296	2296-2297	2297-2298	2298-2299	2299-2300	2300-2301	2301-2302	2302-2303	2303
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NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. 2 and 11 of the Administrative Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land sown for the various crops, as it stood in 1901-02.			Average produce per acre as cultivated in 1901-02.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Sq.
Rice	—	Maximum	6	12	0	570
	—	Minimum	0	7	0	—
Indigo	—	Maximum	0	0	0	15
	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
Cotton	—	Maximum	0	12	0	200
	—	Minimum	0	12	0	—
Sugar	—	Maximum	10	11	0	180
	—	Minimum	7	7	0	—
Opium	—	Maximum	12	0	0	14
	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
Tobacco	—	Maximum	0	20	0	100
	—	Minimum	0	1	0	—
Wheat	—	Maximum	0	0	0	—
	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
	—	Maximum	0	0	0	—
	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
Infertile grain	—	Maximum	0	11	0	—
	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
	—	Maximum	0	13	0	—
	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
Oil seeds	—	Maximum	0	14	0	—
	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
	—	Maximum	0	15	0	—
	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
Fibres	—	Maximum	0	16	0	—
	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
	—	Maximum	0	17	0	—
	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
Other	—	Maximum	0	18	0	—
Other	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
Other	—	Maximum	0	19	0	—
Other	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—
Other	—	Maximum	0	20	0	—
Other	—	Minimum	0	0	0	—

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kind of stock.	Total number of the year.			Number for the year 1901-02.					
	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.
	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.
Cows and bullocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep and goats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donkeys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES

Serial No.	Nature of occupation.	Male above 12 years of age.			Total.	Serial No.	Nature of occupation.	Male above 12 years of age.		
		Female.	VII-ages.	Total.				Female.	VII-ages.	Total.
1	Total population	54,329	321,559	375,788	17	Agricultural labourers	226	9,915	10,141	
2	Occupation specified	47,787	295,473	343,260	18	Peasants	201	8,725	8,926	
3	Agricultural, whether simple or sophisticated	3,508	180,964	177,456	19	Cultivators and other servants	2,772	2,190	4,962	
4	Civil administration	3,043	3,342	6,385	20	House workers	1,248	6,256	7,504	
5	Army	2,421	103	2,524	21	Household and agricultural workers in wood, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	1,254	2,665	3,919	
6	Religion	1,930	3,193	5,123	22	Workers in leather	725	406	1,131	
7	Barbers	335	3,300	3,635	23	Blacksmiths	587	5,715	6,302	
8	Other professions	779	1,935	2,714	24	Workers in wood and paper	74	607	681	
9	Money lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	7,227	2,847	10,074	25	" " silk	186	54	240	
10	Dealers in grain and flour	2,514	3,038	5,552	26	" " cotton	2,536	16,758	19,294	
11	Corn-grinders, pashars, &c.	507	1,077	1,584	27	" " wool	2,005	2,362	4,367	
12	Confectioners, grass-grinders, &c.	1,517	467	1,984	28	Artisans	512	2,007	2,519	
13	Carpenters and joiners	1,261	2,989	4,250	29	Workers and dealers in gold and silver	537	5,215	5,752	
14	Lumbarians	2,176	36,979	39,155	30	Workers in iron	725	1,004	1,729	
15	Yamals	2,150	65,503	67,653	31	General labourers	2,005	27,764	29,769	
16	Joint cultivation	908	51,319	52,227	32	Baggers, bapers, and the like	2,006	12,767	14,773	

Note.—Times given are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census Report of 1921.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fab. Yns.	Paper.	Wool.	Iron.	Other Met. Supp.	Flour & Grain.	Export & Imports Foreign of other goods.
Number of mills and large factories											
Number of textile looms or small works	120	18,400	471	509	1	2,300	2,825	100	400	—	400
Number of workmen (Male in large works (Female in large works	—	270	58	60	80	50	100	—	—	8,000	—
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	342	21,412	602	619	1	6,310	6,500	210	210	—	200
Value of plant in large works	—	90,500	700	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated annual outturn of all works in 1900.	12,700	8,91,320	27,874	29,872	1,000	1,00,000	1,00,127	10,000	1,00,000	—	40,000
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
	Leather.	Footwear, saddlery and glazd.	Oil pressing and refining.	Textiles and clothing.	Carpets.	Wool, silk and other fabrics.	Other manufactures.	Total.			
Number of mills and large factories		1	—	—	2	—	—	10			
Number of textile looms or small works	3,117	1,504	1,100	—	80	977	1,400	41,000			
Number of workmen (Male in large works (Female in large works	—	22	—	—	61	—	—	4,774			
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	3,300	2,770	1,300	—	471	4,100	5,000	47,000			
Value of plant in large works	—	—	—	—	2,400	—	—	54,000			
Estimated annual outturn of all works in 1900.	2,40,000	1,07,100	2,00,000	—	20,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	21,00,000			

Notes.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1931-32.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

[illegible]

Source: *See* *Report for the Year 1955* as *Added from a statement published by Government Printing Commission, No. 200-7-55, 1955, American Library Association, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2*

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMELARIES PER DAY.		JOURNALS PER DAY.		DIARY PER DAY.	
	Males.		Unskilled.		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.								
1895-96	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.12	0	0.0	0	3.12	0	1.0	0
1896-97	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.12	0	0.0	0	3.12	0	1.0	0
1897-98	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.12	0.0	1.0	0.0
1898-99	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.12	0.0	1.0	0.0
1899-00	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.12	0.0	1.0	0.0
1900-01	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.12	0.0	1.0	0.0

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Grand Total Revenue.	Fiscal and Miscellaneous Revenue.	Tribute.	Land Revenue.	Excise.		Stamp.	Total Revenue.
					Spirit.	Duty.		
1895-96	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409
1896-97	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409
1897-98	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409
1898-99	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409
1899-00	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409
1900-01	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is included:—Fiscal, Fiscal, Customs and Salt, Amended Taxes, Fines, &c.

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Grand Total Revenue.	Fiscal and Miscellaneous Revenue.	Tribute.	Land Revenue.	Excise.		Stamp.	Total Revenue.	Fiscal and Miscellaneous Revenue.	Tribute.	Land Revenue.	Total Revenue.
					Spirit.	Duty.						
1895-96	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777
1896-97	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777
1897-98	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777
1898-99	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777
1899-00	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777
1900-01	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777	32,777	32,777	32,777	5,41,409	5,51,475	5,794	11	32,777

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED AND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAHSIL.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.									Percent to Government.
	Plain Village.		Flooded parts of Village.		Pots.		Pond.		In perpetuity.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Amboia	79,362	29,794	39,418	28,228	8,112	2,777	111,897	88,774	107,060	94,545
Khanna	101,573	31,078	40,899	22,494	2,267	9,812	152,819	109,507	129,479	105,140
Supauli	94,403	23,610	25,121	27,221	8,128	2,220	140,177	107,878	126,644	105,042
Seemangadh	77,149	26,880	22,927	17,770	2,120	4,319	97,019	55,750	84,009	72,577
Phul	70,123	45,290	27,211	24,869	5,510	1,000	100,000	30,497	97,150	74,009
Rajpur	45,574	34,227	17,320	11,251	2,101	2,297	100,204	70,295	98,940	72,021
Total District	445,202	182,443	180,122	120,548	13,560	28,181	662,790	344,871	604,881	473,084

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TAHSIL.	Percent of Assessment.—Continued.								No. of Assessments.				
	For one life.		For more than one life.		During continuance of life.—		During continuance of life.—		In perpetuity.				
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Total.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
Amboia	902	4,287	2,099	2,568	204	372	—	—	1,003	420	970	210	2,000
Khanna	821	5,141	2,255	2,105	246	208	—	—	1,067	810	800	221	2,118
Supauli	1,167	5,311	2,596	2,151	177	270	—	—	1,087	824	800	189	2,190
Seemangadh	729	800	2,479	2,775	298	301	—	—	1,044	310	274	100	2,020
Phul	1,079	2,111	5,530	2,444	446	312	—	—	1,729	541	721	189	2,030
Rajpur	871	1,800	2,225	2,685	330	365	—	—	1,001	323	800	100	2,000
Total District	6,272	9,418	20,043	19,792	1,605	2,208	—	—	8,964	3,319	6,075	1,155	17,440

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1931-32.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	Balances of local revenues in rupees.		Reductions of taxes demanded on account of flood seasons, defalcation, &c. in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	From villages.	From floating and inland revenue remission.		
1906-07	28,815	—	862	7,410
1907-08	2,099	—	372	10,000
1910-11	2,111	—	244	2,500
1911-12	1,000	—	—	—
1912-13	772	—	975	400
1913-14	578	—	100	575
1914-15	2,395	—	700	500
1915-16	2,208	400	2,007	720
1916-17	1,000	11	544	—
1917-18	525	—	700	1,000
1918-19	2,500	—	800	1,000
1919-20	500	200	372	50
1920-21	2,777	112	220	—

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 4, 11, 13, and 20 of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.		
	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
District Figures.									
Total of 5 years—1868-69 to 1872-73	1,836	29,770	5,36,382				6,329	28,335	9,48,097
Total of 6 years—1873-74 to 1877-78	279	5,955	1,27,205	571	8,677	1,61,864	1,200	7,564	1,45,000
1873-74	236	3,235	39,147	605	1,012	1,21,565	433	1,393	69,787
1874-75	234	1,844	79,723	515	2,407	1,10,780	437	2,657	75,346
1875-76	231	1,861	76,750	515	1,784	64,187	436	4,954	1,26,851
1876-77	240	1,232	35,591	535	3,577	1,51,172	573	2,147	1,05,097
TOTAL. Totals for 5 years—1873-74 to 1877-78									
Tahsil Ambala	146	263	51,719	579	1,569	33,610	544	3,263	98,331
Khosar	207	974	91,251	551	777	26,679	519	1,973	1,57,537
Jagadhari	232	1,391	1,16,443	474	3,271	1,29,751	515	5,320	99,569
Sarimgarh	101	544	25,597	142	1,180	57,219	737	2,191	1,71,942
Pipli	257	1,264	73,125	599	4,197	96,117	1396	1,374	41,964
Rupar	55	550	23,500	189	669	46,684	527	2,822	65,575
YEAR.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	MORTGAGES OF LAND—continued.			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists.		
YEAR.	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
District Figures.									
Total of 5 years—1868-69 to 1872-73	5,122	25,427	6,76,695	232	3,322	98,945	229	1,406	23,468
1873-74	1,025	7,949	3,11,910	94	322	11,307	122	534	15,712
1874-75	943	7,148	2,56,745	142	1,054	24,624	174	1,126	22,322
1875-76	755	4,354	1,98,794	165	973	25,919	154	1,236	31,372
1876-77	749	6,373	1,87,125	218	1,365	35,719	277	2,007	22,578
TOTAL. Totals for 5 years—1873-74 to 1877-78									
Tahsil Ambala	1,746	9,494	3,54,961	226	1,165	34,271	55	3,311	31,431
Khosar	1,070	4,957	2,56,544	91	463	16,685	127	432	29,327
Jagadhari	416	4,465	1,77,356	51	1,771	19,362	79	667	11,556
Sarimgarh	447	5,147	1,77,419	80	1,660	34,622	45	509	10,849
Pipli	285	4,678	1,16,171	38	231	6,530	44	1,674	21,493
Rupar	479	3,669	1,05,474	56	812	16,386	140	690	22,644

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXI and XXXII of the Revenue Report. Subtotals for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemptions are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Mortgages in revenue.		Not income-revenue.		No. of deeds registered.				Value of property affected, in rupees.			
	Actual.	Not actual.	Actual.	Not actual.	Transfers in revenue and non-revenue.	Transfers in revenue and non-revenue.	Transfers in revenue and non-revenue.	Transfers in revenue and non-revenue.	Transfers in revenue and non-revenue.	Transfers in revenue and non-revenue.	Transfers in revenue and non-revenue.	Transfers in revenue and non-revenue.
1867-68	1,06,092	5,135	5,04,860	21,090	4,300	71	1,065	6,084	27,75,790	14,026	5,71,590	18,44,834
1873-74	1,14,807	84,205	5,06,540	22,770	5,000	204	4,795	5,74,500	10,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
1875-76	1,06,122	84,204	4,95,800	22,072	5,100	45	4,051	5,50,772	11,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
1876-77	1,06,201	84,214	4,95,814	22,107	5,100	114	4,986	5,50,772	11,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
1877-78	1,11,208	84,202	5,05,131	22,032	5,212	115	4,091	5,50,772	11,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIII, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Bonds registered.					
	1908-9.			1909-10.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar, Andhra	5		5	15		15
Sub-Registrar, Andhra	407	417	824	472	493	965
Andhra Chittamparam	205	244	449	715	1,077	1,792
Bastar	222	244	466	349	505	854
Jagannath	505	571	1,076	591	594	1,185
Khamer	294	315	609	335	355	690
Narsingpur	252	229	481	355	334	689
Pithi	220	155	375	330	249	579
Sikama	11	44	55	31	47	78
Suriga	57	65	122	72	51	123
Total of districts	2,310	2,611	4,921	3,570	4,862	8,432

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. 1 of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

YEAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SCHEDULE OF LOANED SEEDS AT EACH CHURCH AND MISSION.												Total amount of loan.	Total amount of loan.	Number of villages in which loan was granted.
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.			
1870-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871-72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875-76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883-84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1885-86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1886-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1887-88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889-90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890-91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891-92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892-93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893-94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1894-95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895-96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1896-97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897-98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898-99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900-01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	UNREFINED SUGARS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.						STAMPS REVENUE FROM		
	Number of the serials in the country.	No. of retail licenses.		Consumption in millions.		No. of retail licenses.		Consumption in millions.				Un-refined Sugars.	Beverages.	Total.
		Country of origin.	From foreign countries.	Home.	Country of origin.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Cocaine.	Alcohol.	Other drugs.			
1911-12.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1912-13.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1913-14.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1914-15.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1915-16.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1916-17.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1917-18.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1918-19.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1919-20.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1920-21.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1921-22.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1922-23.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1923-24.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1924-25.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1925-26.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1926-27.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1927-28.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1928-29.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1929-30.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1930-31.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1931-32.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1932-33.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1933-34.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1934-35.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1935-36.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1936-37.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1937-38.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1938-39.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1939-40.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1940-41.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1941-42.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1942-43.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1943-44.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1944-45.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1945-46.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1946-47.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1947-48.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1948-49.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1949-50.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1950-51.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1951-52.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1952-53.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1953-54.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1954-55.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1955-56.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1956-57.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1957-58.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1958-59.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1959-60.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1960-61.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1961-62.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1962-63.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1963-64.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1964-65.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1965-66.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1966-67.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1967-68.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1968-69.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1969-70.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1970-71.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1971-72.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1972-73.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1973-74.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1974-75.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1975-76.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1976-77.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1977-78.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1978-79.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1979-80.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1980-81.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1981-82.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1982-83.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1983-84.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1984-85.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1985-86.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1986-87.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1987-88.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1988-89.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1989-90.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1990-91.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1991-92.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1992-93.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1993-94.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1994-95.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1995-96.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1996-97.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724	80	80	110	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	17,224
1997-98.	10	10	10	1,000	8,724									

^a Data taken from Table 1 of the 1980 Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR.	Amount income to report.			Amount expenditure to report.						
	From local taxes.	From State grants.	Total income.	Salaries and wages.	Building and repairs.	Books and stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Grants-in-aid.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.
1873-74	—	—	12,500	5,400	2,500	12,100	—	—	—	12,100
1874-75	—	—	12,500	5,400	2,500	12,100	—	—	—	12,100
1875-76	—	—	12,500	5,400	2,500	12,100	—	—	—	12,100
1876-77	—	—	12,500	5,400	2,500	12,100	—	—	—	12,100
1877-78	—	—	12,500	5,400	2,500	12,100	—	—	—	12,100
1878-79	—	—	12,500	5,400	2,500	12,100	—	—	—	12,100
1879-80	1,000,000	1,000	1,001,000	1,000,000	1,000	1,001,000	—	—	—	1,001,000
1880-81	1,12,000	4,000	1,16,000	1,12,000	4,000	1,16,000	—	—	—	1,16,000
1881-82	1,00,000	4,000	1,04,000	1,00,000	4,000	1,04,000	—	—	—	1,04,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendix A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund-operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
YEAR.	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
	English.			Vernacular.			English.			Vernacular.			English.				Vernacular.				
	Number.		Amount.	Number.		Amount.	Number.		Amount.	Number.		Amount.	Number.		Amount.	Number.		Amount.	Number.		
	Schools.	Salaries.		Schools.	Salaries.		Schools.	Salaries.		Schools.	Salaries.		Schools.	Salaries.		Schools.	Salaries.		Schools.	Salaries.	
1877-78																					
1878-79																					
1879-80																					
1880-81																					
1881-82																					

FIGURES FOR BOYS.

1877-78																					
1878-79																					
1879-80																					
1880-81																					
1881-82																					

FIGURES FOR GIRLS.

1877-78																					
1878-79																					
1879-80																					
1880-81																					
1881-82																					

FIGURES FOR BOYS.

1873-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875-76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FIGURES FOR GIRLS.

1873-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875-76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

J. A. Jones 1879-80. In the case of both Government and Aided Schools, these figures only are here presented. The Middle School figures are shown in the column as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Figures in this year, being attending the Upper Primary Department, were included in the column of Middle Schools by the class of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, which is Institutions under District Officers. None attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Middle Schools, therefore, were included in the column of Middle Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course were included in the column of Middle Schools. In the case of Government Schools, those of English medium, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now entered as English Schools. Hence the figures below 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Independent Schools and Joint Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dis. property.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
		Males.					Females.					Children.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Arifala	C. H.	10,418	14,398	14,731	21,410	18,272	1,789	2,764	3,880	5,700	5,721	2,494	2,790	3,044	3,506	3,126
Bugan	2nd	1,077	9,440	9,598	9,022	18,289	1,439	1,890	1,410	1,517	1,511	1,008	1,157	1,121	891	888
Dagadher	2nd	8,732	8,940	12,488	13,637	11,890	2,500	2,619	2,872	2,802	4,103	1,717	2,800	2,970	3,310	3,138
Thanesar	2nd	4,104	7,078	9,798	2,719	9,091	1,388	2,231	2,222	1,694	1,371	874	1,000	895	1,044	1,038
Bedlaure	2nd	—	6,507	6,884	4,885	8,239	—	2,473	2,007	1,401	2,223	—	1,465	1,535	1,078	1,588
Total	—	24,331	47,466	55,498	56,211	55,381	7,326	11,751	14,574	15,407	15,571	5,000	9,760	10,647	12,004	12,887
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dis. property.	Total Patients.														
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Arifala	C. H.	14,398	20,312	24,881	25,456	31,542	839	960	1,130	819	848	4,121	4,586	5,110	7,741	5,917
Bugan	2nd	12,488	11,960	11,807	11,311	12,719	216	347	307	354	354	2,497	2,299	2,364	2,322	2,698
Dagadher	2nd	13,723	14,734	10,388	20,940	17,708	158	317	321	323	249	1,503	2,201	2,420	2,498	2,241
Thanesar	2nd	7,390	11,080	12,323	15,121	14,578	338	341	372	373	324	1,398	1,294	1,547	1,271	1,396
Bedlaure	2nd	—	10,423	11,134	6,960	10,020	—	218	369	104	342	—	1,315	1,265	1,467	1,708
Total	—	45,711	58,009	70,393	79,946	76,588	1,551	2,012	2,140	1,770	1,848	11,728	15,388	16,666	14,282	13,861

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAR.	Number of Civil Suits commencing.				Value in Rupees of Suits commencing.		
	Movable or immovable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	Land.	Other matters.	Total.
1879	—	71,886	539	1,571	13,099	82,112	7,89,507
1878	—	10,961	994	1,455	12,389	96,024	5,25,713
1880	—	9,212	911	1,322	11,579	92,029	5,00,375
1881	—	9,015	277	1,405	11,397	78,732	11,38,567
1882	—	8,421	531	1,747	10,711	82,871	6,00,368
							7,45,179
							12,388
							27,222
							12,769
							14,887
							12,473

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1879 to 1882, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1871 and 1882.
 * Rupee board in Settlement Courts are excluded from these columns, on details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	4,729	4,597	4,962	5,124	5,295
	Discharged	5,775	5,257	5,831	5,558	5,712
	Acquitted	295	1,434	244	299	454
	Convicted	2,826	2,324	2,655	2,855	2,799
	Committed or referred	29	18	12	20	45
Cases the found of.	Recesses cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,224	1,299
	Recesses cases (irregular)	..	..	..	140	54
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,146	1,217
	Warrant cases (irregular)	..	..	..	212	55
Total cases disposed of		2,782	2,339	2,731	5,004	5,372
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	2	2	2	6	1
	Transportation for life	..	..	..	4	5
	For a term	..	..	..	..	..
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	From under 30	2,161	1,860	1,455	1,581	1,772
	30 to 50	612	546	531	593	477
	50 to 100	42	47	28	33	28
	100 to 500	5	10	11	16	6
	500 to 1,000	..	2	..	..	..
	Over 1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	612	495	514	545	627
	6 months to 1 year	600	515	500	509	479
	1 year to 2 years	37	17	15	2	2
	Whipping	378	555	519	516	46
	Find sentence of the judge	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment to keep the peace	21	21	0	21	42
	Give sentence for good behaviour	220	247	261	265	147

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1882, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1883 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offences.	Number of cases reported to.					Number of persons arrested or					Number of persons convicted.				
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Robbery or unlawful assembly	14	9	11	5	8	112	88	69	40	21	26	99	32	28	45
House and attempts to ruin for	6	10	4	4	19	11	23	24	22	13	7	4	8	21	18
Total serious offences against the person	98	179	88	57	84	166	206	121	125	118	94	159	35	69	96
Assaults and injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	276	204	423	427	659	254	422	225	159	188	205	224	155	198	181
Total minor offences against the person	109	91	22	22	48	127	41	46	45	79	74	37	68	49	10
Public Health	152	148	25	37	77	127	153	84	79	61	89	89	13	11	14
Total minor offences against property	1,204	1,000	881	675	675	1,145	1,408	868	616	635	814	613	907	473	443
Total cognizable offences	2,598	2,124	1,409	1,259	1,548	1,361	1,596	1,076	1,125	1,101	1,092	1,026	1,008	794	108
Robbery or unlawful assembly, without	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to marriage	21	6	9	11	5	14	15	16	4	4	5	7	3	11	6
Total non-cognizable offences	341	297	175	127	145	345	177	199	206	244	286	216	229	252	193
Grand Total of offences	2,939	2,421	1,584	1,386	1,693	1,706	1,773	1,275	1,331	1,345	1,378	1,242	1,237	1,046	301

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in AMBALA GAOL.

YEAR.	No. in prison beginning of the year.		No. improved during the year.		Religion of convicts.			Previous occupation of male convicts.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Buddhist and Jains.	Unskilled.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrious.	
	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	
1871-72	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1872-73	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1873-74	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1874-75	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1875-76	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1876-77	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1877-78	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1878-79	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1879-80	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1880-81	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1881-82	401	10	200	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

YEAR.	Length of sentence of convicts.						Professionally un- skilled.			Professionally skilled.		
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and life sentences.	Coolies.	Coolies.	Trades.	More than 1 value.	Cost of main- tenance.	Produce of sale of labour.
	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84
1871-72	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1872-73	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1873-74	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1874-75	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1875-76	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1876-77	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1877-78	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1878-79	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1879-80	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1880-81	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1881-82	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Notes.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, and XXXIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII Showing CONVICTS in the RUPAR GAOL.

YEAR.	No. in prison at beginning of the year.		No. improved during the year.		Religion of convicts.			Previous occupation of male convicts.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Buddhist and Jains.	Unknt.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.	
1871-72	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1872-73	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1873-74	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1874-75	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1875-76	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1876-77	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1877-78	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1878-79	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1879-80	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1880-81	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
1881-82	1,747	10	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

YEAR.	Length of periods of service.							Previously employed.			Previously wealthy.	
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 4 years.	4 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and those not available.	Death.	Unem.	Employ.	More than 1 year.	Cost of male convicts.	Profit of male convicts.
1871-72	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1872-73	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1873-74	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1874-75	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1875-76	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1876-77	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1877-78	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1878-79	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1879-80	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1880-81	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1881-82	1,747	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Notes.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, and XXXIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

I	II	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Jains.	Marathas.	Other religions.	No. of temples, mosques, &c.	Persons per 100 engaged in commerce.
Amhola	Amhola	87,482	54,522	1,867	416	27,111	2,586	12,454	233
Bilawal	Bilawal	4,200	2,540	71	20	1,669	2	740	228
Jagadpur	Jagadpur	11,200	5,732	60	154	5,253	11	5,000	208
	Burjap	1,111	3,500	144	110	2,555	..	1,070	184
Karawalpur	Karawalpur	10,704	4,471	400	124	5,707	..	2,750	215
Pipli	Shikhar	10,218	2,600	—	5	7,613	..	1,248	404
	Tramora	2,000	4,120	100	13	1,767	..	524	202
	Harwar	4,221	2,400	—	—	1,821	..	800	184
	Ladwa	4,204	2,100	45	3	2,056	..	807	190
	Pichwa	2,404	2,000	0	0	404	..	—	—
Bagar	Bagar	10,250	4,700	200	100	5,150	11	1,070	217

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1903.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	Total popu- lation in the County of	Total deaths registered during the year					Total deaths registered during the year				
		1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Amelia	Male .. Female ..	14,817 21,273	104 222	482 400	445 577	576 459	809 504	271 207	429 321	319 440	490 276	720 844
Bagdad	Male .. Female ..	4,227 3,704	271 181	207 105	189 126	250 224	282 268	122 128	210 122	427 410	190 126	207 247
Wheatland	Male .. Female ..	2,740 2,557	268 171	225 201	137 97	124 122	214 247	90 82	191 170	190 200	180 230	274 147
Bedford	Male .. Female ..	2,711 2,254	202 150	179 121	116 102	151 120	179 202	128 114	130 108	122 120	171 120	220 122
Super	Male .. Female ..	1,020 4,274	22 24	146 323	227 118	120 222	127 207	207 40	180 29	192 120	116 119	222 101

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Amritsar	Jalandhar	Sheikhpura	Hoshiarpur	Moorthi	Tarnan	Shikhar	Kharar	Phanna	Radan	Lafra
Class of Municipality	I.	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	12,128	5,600	2,500	2,500	2,724	2,690	2,412	—	—	—	—
1871-72	12,228	5,604	2,500	2,500	2,718	2,617	2,389	—	—	—	—
1872-73	17,468	10,027	2,516	2,500	2,708	2,647	2,383	—	—	—	—
1873-74	13,007	10,078	2,512	2,500	2,642	2,601	2,312	—	—	—	—
1874-75	22,001	14,001	2,500	2,512	2,612	2,510	2,142	2,200	1,700	1,700	2,600
1875-76	16,443	12,110	2,512	2,500	2,610	2,510	2,140	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,741
1876-77	14,300	11,300	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,140	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,600
1877-78	16,000	12,100	2,500	2,512	2,720	2,620	2,140	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,721
1878-79	12,078	11,078	2,514	2,500	2,612	2,514	2,110	1,717	1,700	1,700	2,300
1879-80	21,602	12,101	2,741	2,712	2,971	2,920	2,701	2,101	1,700	1,700	2,300
1880-81	22,001	14,000	2,601	2,712	2,720	2,614	2,142	2,000	1,710	1,700	2,210
1881-82	20,104	12,000	2,200	2,700	2,614	2,710	2,140	2,000	1,710	1,700	2,100

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

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